The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXIX. SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1850. No. 4105. {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

PACKET FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE well-known packet PHŒBE, 100 tons burthen, hourly expected, will sail three days after arrival. For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
568

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER,

THE SCHOONER HANNAH, Williams, master, will sail This Day, Saturday, 13th July, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf, Sussex-street.
Has superior accommodation for passengers. 561

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE fast-sailing brigantine MARY STEWART, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
THOMAS STEWART,
731 Erskine-street.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine SCHOONER BEAVER, R. Cooper, master, having the greatest part of her cargo on board, will positively sail this evening, wind and weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT,
869 Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE,
FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE Clipper Schooner HELEN, 100 tons, Bedy, master, having the whole of her cargo engaged, clears at the Customs THIS DAY *Positively*. Apply immediately to
JOHN MORRIS,
Albion Wharf,
Bottom of Market-street.
July 13 891

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE packet brig CHRISTINA, Captain F. Korff, is unavoidably detained until Monday, the 15th, on which day she will clear at the Customs.
For passengers only, apply to the captain, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to
SMITH BROTHERS AND CO.,
824 Sussex-street.

FIRST AND ONLY SHIP FOR ADELAIDE.

THE A1 barque ROBERT SYERS, 312 tons, John Morrison, master, is now ready to receive cargo.
For freight or passage, apply to
MOSES JOSEPH,
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Or, to
810 The Commander, on board.

ONLY PACKET FOR AUCKLAND.

THE well-known packet brig EMMA, 135 tons register, Henry Thomas Fox, commander, will positively sail on Monday next, the 15th instant.
For passage only, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at Willis's (Bon Accord) Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

An Apprentice wanted. Apply on board.
Shippers are requested to pass their entries, and send in bills of lading by noon this day.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 150 tons, Captain Pilfold, lying at the Circular Wharf, is ready to take in cargo for the above port, and will meet with her usual despatch. For freight and passage, having first-rate accommodation, apply on board, or to
M. JOSEPH,
175 390, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT.

THE fast-sailing Brigantine SCOTIA, 70 tons, W. Todd, master, will sail on the 18th instant. For freight or passage apply to Mr. S. Lyons, George-street, or to the master on board, at the Circular Wharf. 901

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
(TO SAIL WITH ALL POSSIBLE DESPATCH.)

THE well-known first-class ship MARIA, 500 tons, F. W. Plank, Commander.
This vessel, which has given such unbounded satisfaction to the cabin and steerage passengers who proceeded in her to San Francisco, is again on the berth for that port; she will be provisioned in the same manner as on her last voyage.

SHE WILL TAKE ONLY A FEW STEERAGE PASSENGERS, FOR WHOM THE MOST COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATIONS WILL BE PROVIDED.
Her cabin accommodations are very superior. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, at Buchanan's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
July 12 881

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT,

THE fine, fast-sailing teak-built Ship LOUISA, 242 tons, Captain Mailler. This vessel being about to load on ship's account, requires only a few tons of goods on freight which will be taken at a low rate, and she will have immediate despatch.
For terms apply to
THACKER AND CO.,
876 541, George-street.

FIRST PASSENGER SHIP FOR CALIFORNIA.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY FROM NEWCASTLE ON JULY 17, FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE first class barque JULINDUR, 500 tons, Captain Burn, will finish loading at Newcastle this week, and positively leave that port for California on Wednesday next, the 17th instant.
Has splendid accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers.
Early application is necessary to Captain Burn, at the Office of
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
Passengers will be conveyed to Newcastle, by steamer, free of charge. 719

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 ship ELEANOR LANCASTER, 480 tons, F. W. Lodge, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to
R. TOWNS.
Captain Lodge will take consignments of any goods intrusted to him; and passengers by this vessel may either leave at Honolulu, or proceed to California at their option, after arrival at Honolulu.
July 2. 243

FOR LIMA,

THE fine first-class ship OSPREY, A1, 768 tons register, A. P. Honeyman, commander, has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and will sail on the 18th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain Honeyman; or to
GEORGE THORNE AND CO.
July 10. 747

FOR HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA.

THE fine A1 Barque ALBION, 559 tons, Captain Clark, will sail for the above ports on Monday, 15th instant.
For freight or passage (having splendid poop cabins) apply on board; or to
LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.,
738 Fort-street.

FOR LONDON,
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE SHIP SIMLAH, A1, 597 tons David Dewar, commander, has only room for 150 bales wool. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodation for CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, and STEERAGE, apply to
R. TOWNS,
F. EBSWORTH; or
J. B. METCALFE.
July 9. 567

FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL FEBRUARY 1, 1851,

THE new frigate BLACKWALL, pierced for 32 guns, 1000 tons, A1, 13 years, J. N. Thorne (late of the Walmer Castle), Commander.
This splendid ship, built expressly for the trade by her owners, Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, has first-rate accommodations for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the undersigned, at whose Office plans of the accommodations may be seen.
33 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE first class regular trader TROPIC, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 25th July. Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or to
486 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE.
FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON AUGUST 5.

THE splendid new A1 ship JOHN KNOX, 1800 tons burthen, R. Davidson, Commander, is Frigate-built through, and pierced for guns in the lower deck.
The immense height and capacity of this noble vessel between decks, with ample accommodation for exercise and amusement, so conducive to health during a long voyage, renders the John Knox a most desirable opportunity for parties proceeding to England at this season of the year.
Early application is necessary, in order to make suitable accommodations for steerage and intermediate passengers.
She carries an experienced surgeon, and her poop accommodations are very superior.
Apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street; or, to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
854 King-street.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine first-class barque EARL GREY, 571 tons, H. B. Lansdowne, Commander, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, with meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board; to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.;
Or,
J. B. METCALFE.
July 3. 239

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A1 barque AVONDALE, T. H. Armstrong, Commander, is open for Freight or Charter, and will be ready for sea in a few days. For terms apply to the Captain on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
144 Sussex-street.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE STEAMER RAVEN, 26 tons and 32-horse power; well adapted for a quick passage boat, and being a good sea boat, can be sent to any of the colonies. Apply to Mr. Thomas Coutts, No. 4, O'Connell-street; or, to
MESSRS CAMPBELL AND CO.
Sydney, July 6. 403

CLARENCE RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a limited number of Shares of £25 each, in the above-named Company, are still open for allotment.
The object of the Company is to import from England, and place in the trade, a suitable steam vessel of adequate power.
One-half the amount subscribed to be now paid down, and one-half by instalments, the first of which is not to be called for till twelve months from this date.
The Manager of the Commercial Bank is now ready to receive deposits, and to grant receipts to Shareholders on behalf of the Company.
Applications for shares to be made to the Provisional Committee, whose names are hereunto subscribed
JOHN THACKER,
STUART A. DONALDSON,
OSWALD BLOXSOME,
JOHN DOBIE.
Sydney, June 14. 10524

MISS MOORE'S School will re-open, Friday, July 19th, 1850.
1, Lyons-terrace. 860

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW ART UNION.
(To consist of 250 Subscribers, at 21s. each,)
ON A STRICTLY EQUITABLE PRINCIPLE, IS BEING ARRANGED, IN WHICH THE PRIZES WILL BE AT ONCE VALUABLE AND NUMEROUS.

IT is intended that every holder of a Ticket, although not a recipient of a prize, shall receive an Engraving approximating as closely to the value of the subscription as the outlay incurred in the first class prizes will allow—the proprietor being enabled from his extensive and varied stock to guarantee unusual advantages.
Further particulars in a few days.
J. R. CLARKE,
333, George-street,
Opposite the Old Burial Ground.
The exhibition of Water Colour Drawings and Engravings continues open from nine till dusk.
Admission, 6d. 928

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

THE FIRST EXHIBITION of the Society will take place on the 26th of December next. The members will send their works of art before the 15th of that month. Artists or amateurs, who are not members, will not have the privilege of exhibiting their works at the Society's Rooms.
W. P. WILSHIRE,
869 Hon Sec.

MASONIC AND COMMERCIAL CLUB,
NO. 6, BRIDGE-STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

THESE ROOMS are now open, and provided with every comfort and amusement the subscribers and friends of the above Club may require. Refreshments can be had at any time, and every accommodation can be afforded. Members provided with beds. The Reading Room is supplied with Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals, and the Newspapers of the day. The Brethren of the Mystic Tie visiting this colony, or the city, will meet with every attention, and can enjoy the privileges of the Club. Naval and Mercantile gentlemen, captains of vessels, and members of the craft generally, will find these Rooms convenient as a rendezvous, and the society select.
Further particulars can be obtained on reference to Mr. SMEATHMAN, at the Club Rooms.
893

PROCESSION AND DINNER OF THE

LOYAL FOUNTAIN OF FRIENDSHIP and LOYAL CORNSTALK Lodges, Cumberland District of the Manchester Unity, will take place on Wednesday next, 17th instant, which the Officers and Brethren of the Sydney District, as also the various other Lodges, are kindly invited to attend in full Regalia.
Procession to move from Host J. W. CURRAN's, of the Glasgow Arms, Church-street, Parramatta, and proceed to All Saints' Church.
At the close of the service, a collection will be made for the Benevolent Society.
868 W. CROUCH, P.C.S.

SURRY HILLS ACADEMY,
EDGEWORTH-PLACE, SHORT-STREET.

IN the school-room of this establishment, a lecture will be delivered on the subject of Botany, on Tuesday next, 16th instant. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock P.M. Visitors admitted by application to
884 MR. T. L. DODD.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 20TH JULY, INSTANT,
WILL APPEAR THE FIRST NUMBER OF A
NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE SYDNEY COURIER,
and to be published in connexion with
THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS.

The *Sydney Courier* will consist of twenty-eight columns of closely printed matter.
The Subscription for Sydney will be Sixpence each number; or Two Shillings per month, payable in advance. For the Country Districts, Six Shillings per quarter, payable in advance.
Cash Terms for Advertisements—2s. 6d. for the first inch or under; and 9d. for each additional inch.
All communications to be addressed to the Editor, at the Office of the *Sydney Courier*, No. 395, George-street.
For List of Sydney and Country Agents for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements, see last Monday's *Herald*.
Printed by D. L. Welch, No. 459, George-street; and published by him, for the proprietors, at the Office of publication, No. 395, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel. 870

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTS CHURCH.

THE REV. JOHN MORISON, recently arrived from Scotland, will preach in St. Andrew's Scots Church, Bathurst-street, on Sabbath first, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M.
Mr. MORISON will also preach in Dr. Fullerton's Church, Pitt-street South, in the Evening at seven o'clock.
852 JOHN M'GARVIE.

NOTICE
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW COMMUNITY.

THE Members of the Hebrew Faith are hereby invited to attend at the Vestry Room of the Sydney Synagogue on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, to adopt measures to erect a Public School on the land recently granted by Her Majesty's Government.
Chair to be taken at seven o'clock precisely. 874

ELECTION OF DR. LANG.
GIPPS WARD.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Monday Evening, July the 15th, at the
LORD NELSON HOTEL,
Miller's Point.
Dr. Lang will meet the Electors at the above meeting.
The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock.
By order of the Committee,
HENRY PARKES,
885 Honorary Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETTER to the Roman Catholics of Australia,
Price 3d.
GLAD TIDINGS FOR AUSTRALIA.
Price 3d.
IT'S WORTH A THOUGHT.
Price 3d.
To be had at F. M. STOKES', 337, George-street.

BULLION OFFICE,
M. BIRNSTINGL'S, GEORGE-STREET

IN consequence of the extensive patronage and the large amount of orders here, and transactions with foreign parts, this office purchases English, Irish, and Scotch Notes, European BILLS, DOLLARS, RUPEES and FIVE-FRANC PIECES, at a very small discount.
Dollars, Eagles, Half ditto, Doubloons, ¼, ½, and ⅛ ditto, and Californian Coin, always on hand for sale WITHOUT PREMIUM.
CALIFORNIAN GOLD DUST BOUGHT IN ANY QUANTITY. 938

HERO OF WATERLOO,
FORT-STREET.

JONATHAN BROWN respectfully intimates to his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above Tavern with every thing suitable for the accommodation of travellers or other persons visiting Sydney requiring Board and Lodging. He intends conducting the house on the most economical principles, and flatters himself, from his past experience and his determination to sell the best article that the market can produce at the lowest remunerating price, to meet with the approbation and encouragement of the public generally.
N.B.—Masters of vessels would find this house in every way suitable to them, from its convenient distance to all the principal wharves.
Sydney, July 8. 857

WILLIAM CANKETT, Livery Stables, Macquarie-place, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has arranged with FREDERICK EVENNETT, VETERINARY SURGEON, M.R.V.C., to superintend his Stables.
W. C. begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney that he has still a splendid assortment of carriages for hire, either four-in-hand, postilions, ladies or gentlemen's saddle horses, and gigs.
Everything of the above to be had on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms.
W. C. cannot close this advertisement without returning his sincere and grateful thanks to the merchants who have so kindly patronized his dray Establishment for the last nine years; he wishes to inform them he still carries on the above business, with great care and attention. 927

NEW PIANOFORTES.

JUST LANDED, ex Bermondsey, two more of those splendid instruments, so justly celebrated for their durable qualities in hot climates, manufactured by Messrs. TOWNSEND AND SONS.
Price 60 Guineas and 50 Guineas.
Music Saloon,
893 486, George-street.

NEW GOODS, EX BERMONDSEY.

FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, Opticians and Watchmakers, have this day opened a case of Goods, consisting of a further supply of—
The new Aneroid barometers
A large assortment of the best Sheffield plated ware
Church communion plate
A splendid assortment of silver shawl brooches
Real jet brooches and shawl pins
Fine gold ladies' chains, of the newest designs
Solid gold signet and other rings
Ladies' companions in walnut and filbert shells
Brazilian pebble spectacles, in great variety
And a variety of novelties, of which they solicit an inspection.
N.B.—Observe the address,
FLAVELLES,
478, George-street.
July 12. 890

J. CETTA,
CARVER, GILDER, AND PICTURE FRAME MAKER,

HAS received from England, by late arrivals—
A large assortment chimney glasses, in gold, rosewood, and maple frames
Cheval, toilet, and dressing glasses
Plate glass, silvered and unsilvered, from 58 x 28 downwards
Levels and level tubes for masons, &c.
Tubes for boiler guage
A few good prints
Marine barometers, brewing thermometers
And a good assortment of every article connected with the trade
George-street, opposite Royal Hotel. 906

MRS. A. SPEIRS, Milliner, No. 492, George street, third door from Hunter-street, respectfully calls the attention of her kind friends and the public in general to her stock of goods, per ship Hooghly, announced last week, and now landed, and will be open for inspection immediately, wherein she hopes to gratify her friends from the superb stock of silk, satin, and velvet bonnets, richly trimmed in the latest fashions. Also, a variety of turban and head dresses; with a variety of dress caps and widows' caps. A large assortment of straw, Tuscan, chip, and rice, and fancy bonnets, coloured, &c., all of the newest shapes. A large assortment of splendid flowers, wreaths, droops, gold and silver cap flowers, velvet droops, head wreaths, and a variety of fancy flowers, feathers, plumes—ostrich and marabout—very rich. Also, a quantity of baby's cashmere cloaks and hoods, boy's felt hats, richly trimmed, of various colours. A quantity of stays, all sizes and qualities. A variety of lambswool hoods, gaiters, socks, hose, cuffs, mitts, &c., with a variety of other fancy articles, too numerous to mention.
N.B.—Two Milliners wanted. 922

SUPERIOR ENGLISH-MADE OVER-COATS.

WELL adapted for the present season, in all COLOURS and SIZES; also, every description of clothing kept READY for IMMEDIATE USE.
ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
Proprietors.
Pantechnetheca, 451, George-street.
N.B.—A few of the celebrated NICOL PALETOTS on hand. 563

FRENCH STAY WAREHOUSE,
311, PITT-STREET.

JUST OPENED.
1 CASE FRENCH MERINOS, of all colours, from 4s. 6d. upwards
1 case Cashmere dresses
1 Ditto evening ditto (nouveau dessin)
1 Ditto fancy boxes, crochet collars, &c.
1 Ditto coiffures, bonnets, and cap flowers, &c., the best that have ever been imported
2 Cases horsehair petticoats and improvers
1 Case kid and other gloves, best quality and at a low price
1 Case bonnet, cap, and waist ribbons
1 Case assorted perfumery (from L. T. Piver, Rue St. Martin, (103) à Paris
1 Case ditto (from Houbigant Chardin (Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, No. 19, à Paris.
VICTOR PROTOIS.
N.B.—The opening of the above goods having taken up all the rooms on the first floor, Madame Protois has opened a show room up stairs for the better convenience of the ladies 886

HATS--HATS--HATS.

IF you wish a really good covering for your head, purchase your hat at the PANTECHNETHECA, 451, George-street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank.
Real Paris silk hats, from 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., a better quality no gentleman can require.
OBSERVE THE ADDRESS. 931

ENGLISH HAMS.
JUST LANDED

50 PRIME WILTSHIRE HAMS
100 quarter-drums figs
100 boxes muscatel raisins, in layers
Jordan, Valencia and soft shell almonds
Barcelona nuts and walnuts
For sale at
A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
55, George street,
Pagoda Lamp, opposite the Bank of Australasia.
929

PRIME PORT PHILLIP BEEF
Watson and Wight's celebrated brand
On Sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
882 Queen-street.

JAVA SUGARS.

SUPERIOR White and Brown Sugars, for sale by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
921 Macquarie-place.

FIRE PROOF ROOFING.

ON SALE, galvanized sheet iron for roofing and verandahs, in sizes, 6 feet x 2½ feet, 6 feet x 2 feet and 4 feet x 14 inches.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO,
880 450, George-street.

REGAN'S KANGAROO SKINS.

RECEIVED, ex Emma, Two Cases of these celebrated Skins, and as they are the only lot in the market, an early call is necessary.
THOMAS HOPKINS,
867 78, King-street.

HOLLOW-WARE, &c.

SAUCEPANS
Saucepans with front handles
Oval pots
Tea kettles
Tea kitchens
Wheat and flour sieves
Counter weighing machines and spring balances
Iron wire and bottling wire
T hinges, hammers, chisels, and augers
Bench planes
Yellow metal taps
Brass foundry and wood screws
Wing's saw files
Saws and cutlery
Joiners' wrought brads, fine cut tacks, and wrought Flemish tacks
Anvils, vyces, spades, and bullock chains
Fryingpans
Electro-plated spoons and forks
German silver ditto ditto
Britannia metal spoons
Lamps
Lynden's axes and adzes
Firearms
Norfolk latches, stock locks, &c.
858 GEORGE THORNE AND CO.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Brandy, *brown*, in cases
Port wine, various qualities, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Ditto, just landed, brand "S. Ashton, London," in 1 and 2 dozen cases, *quarts*, and 2 dozen cases, *pints*
Sherry, "Gray and Robertson," Cadiz direct, pale and brown, in quarter-casks
Whiskey, Campbleton, "Beith, Ross, and Co.," in quarter-casks
Ale, pale East India, "Baird, and Co.," Glasgow, in hogsheads
Liqueurs and cordials, assorted, "Pidding's"
Maraschino, in 1 dozen cases
Tobacco, in tierces and kegs
Spiles, assorted, Vintner's Company Porter's, London
Corks and bungs of all sizes on hand, or cut to order
Cork shavings for life preservers, boats, ships' fenders, &c.
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
877 Donovan's Buildings, Circular Quay.

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a four-motion English-made Beer engine; a ditto English-made Spirit-fountain, with kegs and piping complete; Spirit forcer, a good Counter, and a large street Lamp, with iron work. To be seen at J. CURRY's, Pitt-street.
N.B.—The lot for £19. 902

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

TWO BRICK HOUSES, situated on the Riley Estate, let at seven shillings per week.
Also,
One house near the Sydney College, let at eight shillings per week.
For furthur particulars apply to
MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS,
889 Auctioneers, King-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX BANK OF ENGLAND, DAVISON, MASTER, FROM LONDON,
DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, JULY 15,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
T&C
§ 29 One case, containing 36 gentlemen's low crown broad brim drab felt hats
30 One case, containing 36 ditto
31 One ditto, 36 gentlemen's low crown broad brim black Paris hats
32 One case same
33 One ditto ditto velvet nap
34 One ditto ditto.
Terms, Cash. 935

SPLENDID SELECTION OF
PARISIEN MILLINERY,
Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Flowers, Trimmings, richly Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., superb Suites of Jewellery, and other Trinkets.
ELEGANT HARP, BY ERAT,
JUST LANDED,
and of the latest and most fashionable designs, from the most distinguished artists in Paris.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY JULY 16,
At 11 o'clock,
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
One of the most choice selections of Millinery and other articles ever imported into the colony, consisting of—
Elegantly trimmed silk and terry velvet silk, satin, beaver, Parisien felt, and other bonnets
Full dress evening, morning, and infants' caps, capots and fancy head dresses
Pelerines, collars, chemisettes and cuffs, in choice and elegant variety
Superb velvet and silk mantles, richly trimmed, and of the most fashionable and recherché styles
Embroidered and lined cloth carriage cloaks
Very choice French flowers and feathers
Rich black gros d'Ecosse satins, black and coloured taffetas, &c.
Elegant black lace shawls, scarfs, and veils
BEAUTIFULLY EMBROIDERED FRENCH CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS
Mousseline de soie, barège, muslin, and other dresses
Valenciennes and thread lace and other trimmings
Morning dresses, full trimmed chemises and night caps
Ribbons, of superb qualities and patterns
Muslin and lace sleeves, variously trimmed
Superb suites of jewellery, of exquisite designs and workmanship
A great variety of fashionable French gilt jewellery, consisting of brooches, bracelets, armlets, head ornaments, bouquet holders, hair-pins, chains, watch-hooks, buckles, &c.
Steel-mounted ornaments
Two gold watches, &c.
An elegant harp, by Erat.
☞ The whole will be on view on Monday preceding sale, and the attention of buyers generally is invited to this sale, as the Auctioneer confidently asserts that no such selection has hitherto been submitted for sale, with reference both to taste and quality of materials.
Terms at sale. 939

DAMAGED HOLLOWWARE, SAWS, AND HEMP.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX BERMONDSEY, PADDLE, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, JULY 15,
At 11 o'clock,
L&P, § 777—One hogshead, containing
5 Tinned tea kettles, each 1, 6, 8
12 Ditto ditto, No. 2
15 Ditto ditto, No. 3
20 Ditto ditto, No. 4
„ § 799—One hogshead, containing same as above
„ § 780—One hogshead, containing
4 Tinned tea kettles, each 1, 2, 6
6 Ditto ditto, No. 3
12 Ditto ditto, No. 4
3 Saucepans, each 1, 2, 3
6 Ditto, „ 4, 8, 9
9 Ditto, „ 5, 6, 7
„ § 787—One hogshead, containing
18 Tinned saucepans, each 3, 4, 5
6 Ditto ditto, each 6, 7, 8, 9
4 Ditto ditto, each 10, 11
2 Front handle saucepans, each 2, 2½ gallons
„ § 766—One hogshead, containing
4 Tinned tea kettles, each 1, 2, 6
12 Ditto ditto, each 3, 4
2 Saucepans, each 1, 2, 3, 4, 9
3 Ditto, each 5, 6, 7, 8
1 Oval boiler, each 1, 2, 3
2 Ditto, each 4, 6
1 Round ditto, each 2, 3, 4, 6 gallons
„ § 793—One hogshead, containing
3 Tinned tea boilers, with patent screw top, each 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
3 Saucepans, each 3, 4, 5, 6
„ § 958—One case, containing
8 German steel cross-cut saws, each 5, 5½, 6 feet
L&P, § 841—28 packages hemp
Terms—Cash. 911

TO IRONMONGERS, COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS, DEALERS, &c.

SIXTY-THREE PACKAGES OF WELL ASSORTED IRONMONGERY AND OTHER HARDWARE, BRUSHWARE, HABERDASHERY, &c.
FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Has been instructed to sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street
ON TUESDAY, JULY 23,
At 11 o'clock.
THE following well assorted Invoice of hardware, &c.
Camp ovens and covers, with extra covers
Foster's ribbed and strapped spades, assorted
Eye-tree spades assorted, shovels assorted
Wheat mills, with fly wheels
Kent hammers
Iron chest, rim, and plate locks
Drawback, till, tumbler, and patent locks
Padlocks, box latches
Italian irons
Assorted fire irons and brasses
Glass paper
Jews' harps
Assorted rules
Britannia metal and steel top thimbles
Ivory balance handle table cutlery
British plate forks and spoons
Britannia metal table and tea spoons
Shaping and other scissors
Brass tinder boxes
Pearl shirt, Florentine, pearl coat, and horn buttons
Gilt coat, white metal, bronzed, and bone ditto
Broom-heads, bannister, scrubbing, horse and shoe brushes
Wood shaving boxes
Brass pillar and chamber candlesticks
Steel and brass snuffers, japanned snuffer trays
Tooth, shaving and hair brushes
German shell combs, &c.
Terms at sale. 940

35 CRATES W. T. COPELAND'S SUPERIOR EARTHENWARE.

JUST LANDED, EX AVONDALE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17,
At 11 o'clock,
35 CRATES W. T. Copeland's superior Earthenware, an entirely new selection, and consisting of—
Handled bowls and saucers, assorted patterns
10, 8, and 6 inch plates, of various patterns
Grecian, Pomepian, Venetian, and Antique toilet services
Turquoise and drab breakfast sets
Grecian teapots, sugars, and milks
Mustards, peppers, and salts
Turquoise, drab, and basket covered jugs
Green glazed dessert services
Blue printed and fancy jugs and mugs
Oval round, and square cover, flat, and baking dishes
Pudding bowls, egg cups, butter dishes
Jelly pots, assorted sizes, &c.
Terms at sale. 942

TO BOOKSELLERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 16,
At 11 o'clock.
2 CASES of New Books, principally the publications of Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh.
Further particulars will appear on Saturday next.
Terms—Cash. 673

DAMAGED WOOL.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell, by order and on account of the Underwriters,
At the Store in the rear of the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 16,
At eleven o'clock,
WM K 2 BALES WOOL
Terms—Cash. 899

BOTTLED ALE, DRAUGHT ALE, CONSTANTIA.
Also,
RED HERRINGS, WHITE HERRINGS, AND HADDOCKS.

FOR SALE WITHOUT RESERVE—TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

MR GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 16,
At 11 o'clock,
40 CASKS English Bottled Ale, each 3 dozen
2 Hogsheads Byass' draft Ale
5 Cases Constantia
15 Half-barrels red herrings
13 Ditto white ditto
10 Barrels, each 4 cwt, best dried haddocks, quite sound.
Terms at sale. 900

COPPER COOLERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 16,
At 11 o'clock,
4 LARGE COPPER COOLERS
1 Large Copper Pan, suitable for sugar refining, &c.
Terms, at sale. 897

WEDGEWOOD'S MORTARS AND PESTLES &c.

JUST LANDED.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 16,
At 11 o'clock,
60 WEDGEWOOD'S MORTARS and PESTLES
6 Dozen China Egg-cups
3 Sets Burnished China
Terms at sale. 898

DAMAGED TWILL AND TICK.
EX MOUNTAINEER, SMITH, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

TO BE SOLD FOR AND ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 16,
At 11 o'clock,
D J and Co., in diamond, § 1436—
ONE BALE,
Containing
4 Pieces Scotch twill, much damaged
2 Ditto, slightly damaged
3 Ditto linen tick, much damaged
1 Ditto slightly damaged
Terms—Cash. 896

RUM, GIN.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by auction, at their Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17,
At 11 o'clock,
4 HOGSHEADS RUM
3 Ditto Gin.
NO RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 917

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

DAMAGED BY SEA WATER,
Ex Bermondsey, Paddle, master, from London.

MR. R. FAWCETT
WILL sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street
ON MONDAY, JULY 15,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
PH
§1§—48 Pairs 9 4 medium blankets, much damaged
§2§—28 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
„ 19 Ditto ditto ditto ditto slightly ditto
§3§—20 Ditto ditto ditto ditto much ditto
, 26 Ditto ditto ditto ditto slightly ditto
§9§—30 Dozen children's leather shoes, 6 to 9, much ditto
11 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
34 Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 2 to 5, much ditto
6 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
90 Pair women's ditto ditto, slightly ditto
113 Ditto ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
§12§—72 Pieces fancy gauze cap ribbons, slightly ditto
54 Ditto French ditto ditto, much ditto
28½ Ditto plain satin bonnet ditto, slightly ditto
2623 Yards assorted fancy satin ditto, slightly ditto
7½ Pieces ditto ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
14 Dozen ladies' black kid gloves, ditto ditto
9 Ditto gentlemen's ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
20 Pieces silk corah handkerchiefs slightly ditto.
Terms—Cash. 933

30 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES.

A VERY SUPERIOR SHIPMENT, EX BERMONDSEY.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 16,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
30 Trunks and packages very superior boots and shoes, from the best makers, J. Davis and Son, London, consisting of the following:—
Ladies' best cashmere boots, patent fronts, elastic sides
Ditto super ditto ditto to lace
Ditto fine ditto ditto, channel soles
Ditto best lasting ditto ditto
Ditto fine lasting ditto ditto, welts
Ditto patent calf slippers and sandals
Ditto Spanish leather ditto ditto
Ditto enamel seal ditto ditto
Ditto superior lasting ditto ditto
Ditto fine ditto ditto
Ditto common ditto ditto
Women's calf leather boots, to lace
Ditto carpet and braid slippers
Ditto enamel basil ditto
Men's stout cloth boots
Ditto stout cossack boots
Ditto ditto Oxonian shoes
Ditto ditto walking ditto
Ditto light ditto ditto
Ditto calf pumps
Ditto buckskin slippers
Ditto black and coloured roan ditto
Children's enamel seal shoes, 2 to 9
Ditto patent calf ditto ditto
Ditto coloured roan ditto, 2 to 5
Ditto cashmere boots, 2 to 9
Ditto lasting ditto ditto
Terms at sale. 934

REMAINING STOCK OF MR. DAVID PEDEN.

TO DRAPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS:

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the above gentleman to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 17,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Woollen and cotton hosiery
Gloves, assorted
Parasols and umbrellas
Haberdashery
Shawls and handkerchiefs
Perfumery, hair brushes and combs
Nail, tooth, and shaving brushes
Best drilled eyed needles
Silk and cotton purses
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Stationery
Watch guards, lead pencils, purses
Floss silk, a great variety of sundries
Terms at sale. 925

CROWN WINDOW GLASS.

JUST LANDED.

TO GLAZIERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 17,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
The following GLASS, just landed—

5	Boxes	9 x 7
10	„	10 x 8
28	„	12 x 10
13	„	14 x 10
21	„	14 x 12
10	„	18 x 12
10	„	18 x 14
6	„	20 x 14
5	„	20 x 16

108 Boxes.
Terms at sale. 926

COUNCIL PAPERS.

PILOTS AND STEAM VESSELS.

Copy of a Letter from the Collector of Customs as Chairman of the Board for the Regulation of Sea-going Steam and other Vessels, to the Colonial Secretary.

Custom House, Sydney, 27th June, 1849.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 30th March last No. 42, I have the honor to state that in compliance with the directions contained in the 3rd paragraph thereof, the Board have made minute enquiry into the working of the Pilot System, and having issued circular letters to many of the merchants and ship agents in Sydney begging to be favoured with their opinions on the subject, and taken the evidence of several masters of vessels, together with that of pilots themselves, they consider that certain changes may with advantage be made in that system.

With this view they beg leave to offer the following suggestions.

1. That as the weight of evidence is in favour of the system of rotation, the same be continued, and proper regulations to be enforced by law.

2. That with a view to meet the opinions of many persons, that an additional pilot ought to be appointed, the Board recommend that the master of the Floating Light be a competent and duly qualified person to perform that duty, and be authorised to take charge of any vessel not previously boarded by a pilot, and be entitled to the pilotage of such vessel inwards.

3. That pilots in charge of inward bound vessels (not being immigrant ships, or vessels having gunpowder on board as part of their cargo) be allowed to take their vessels as near to the wharf or place they intend to discharge their cargo at, as circumstances will permit.

4. That in order to prevent any impediments arising from gunpowder stores being on board, a licensed powder boat be established similar to those in use in the London river, and that a fixed table of charges be made for the removal of powder from each vessel.

5. That as the present Acts of Council require consolidation and amendment, and the regulations for the guidance and good government of the pilots require to be enforced by law, all the Acts now in force having reference to pilots and pilotage be repealed, and a new Act passed comprising the following provisions:—

1. Governor to appoint Board with certain powers.
2. Board to make rules and regulations for the examination of candidates for the situation of pilot.
3. Board to report to the Governor whether candidate is qualified or not; or in case of more than one, which candidate is best qualified.
4. Governor to grant license to pilot.
5. Board to make rules and regulations for all matters connected with the discipline and government of pilots.
6. Regulations to be framed by Board not to be in force until approved by Governor and published in the *Government Gazette*.
7. Breaches of regulations by pilots to be punished by fine.
8. Board to have power to adjudicate in all matters of complaint against pilots or breaches of regulations
9. Adjudication not final until approved of by the Governor.
10. Maximum fine not to exceed £30 in any case.
11. Fines levied on pilots to be paid into Colonial Treasury, and appropriated to the improvement of the harbour, under the recommendation of the Board, subject to the approval of the Governor; but should the penalty arise in a case of damage, the amount to be appropriated to the repairs of the same in the first instance, and if any surplus, to be appropriated as before provided.
12. Vessels carrying lights within three leagues of the Heads, thereby inducing pilots to pull off to them, shall be liable to pay full inward pilotage, and no refusal on the part of the master or other person in charge of the vessel to receive the services of such pilot shall exonerate him from the payment of pilotage as aforesaid.
13. Pilots, after having taken charge of a vessel and got her under weigh, for the purpose of taking her to sea at the request of the master, shall not be allowed to leave the vessel without the written permission of such master, until she shall have been piloted outside the Heads.
14. Should such vessel, however, be detained more than twenty-four hours after the pilot has taken charge, and such detention be caused by the direction of the master or parties concerned, and not by stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, the pilot so detained shall be entitled to receive ten shillings a day from the master or owner, and shall not be obliged to conduct the vessel to sea unless the amount be paid, or security given.
15. That when any master of a ship applying for a pilot shall afterwards find that he does not require his services on the day fixed for his attendance, and shall notify the same to the pilot on his arrival, he shall not be liable to any charge for such attendance; but should such master on any subsequent application for a pilot, again find that he is not prepared to go to sea, he shall pay for the attendance of the pilot on that day the sum of ten shillings, whether he take charge of the vessel or not, and in the event of his doing so, a similar sum for each succeeding day that he is detained on board.
16. That the restriction respecting the anchoring of vessels after clearing outwards in any part of the harbour of Port Jackson be rescinded, as far as regards coasters and vessels carrying pilots.
17. That the other clauses in the Acts now in force, as to what vessels are to take pilots, what exempt, and the rate to be charged per foot, be re-enacted.
18. That distance money to pilots be abolished.

The Evidence taken, and other documents bearing on the subject are herewith transmitted.

I have, &c.,
J. GIBBES,
Collector and Chairman.

Copy of a Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Chairman of the Board for the Regulation of Sea-going Vessels.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31st July, 1849.

Sir,—I do myself the honor to inform you that his Excellency the Governor has laid before the Executive Council your letter of the 27th ultimo, reporting the result of the enquiry by the Steam Navigation Board, into the efficiency of the regulations under which the duties of the pilots at Port Jackson are at present performed, and stating the conclusions at which the Board have arrived.

2. The Council having attentively considered your letter, and expressed their opinion on the several recommendations of the Board, I am directed by his Excellency to reply, as follows, to these recommendations in accordance with the views of the Council.

3. As recommended by the Board, the pilots will continue to board vessels according to the system of rotation which is now in use, and it will be an early duty of the Pilot Board, as hereafter proposed to be appointed, to submit regulations by which the working of that system may be rendered as efficient as possible.

4. It would not appear to be expedient to employ the keeper of the Floating Light as a pilot, and so to remove him from his proper duty; but it is proposed permanently to appoint an additional pilot.

5. With the advice of the Council his Excellency approves of the suggestion, that pilots in charge of inward-bound vessels (not being immigrant ships or having gunpowder on board as cargo) should be allowed to take their vessels as near to the wharf or place at which they intend to discharge their cargo as circumstances will permit; and in the regulations which will be required to give effect to this suggestion a provision is proposed to be inserted, requiring pilots to bring up all immigrant ships to the mouth of Sydney Cove, and to anchor them there in the Stream between Dawes' Point and Fort Macquarie.

6. The Council were not at the present time prepared to adopt the suggestion that a Licensed Powder Boat should be established, but I am desired to say that this proposal can be brought forward on a future occasion, should the convenience of the shipping require such a measure.

7. The Council did not consider it expedient to enter upon a revision of the pilotage laws during the present session of the Legislative Council, and therefore I am to inform you that in deciding upon the remainder of the suggestions respecting the regulations of the pilotage business, which are made in your report, they could only advise the adoption of those which can be carried out in the present state of the law. Under the advice of the Council it is intended to appoint a Board, to be called "The Pilot Board for Port Jackson," and its duties will, in the first instance, be as follows:—

1. To make rules and regulations for the examination of candidates for the situation of pilot.
2. To report to the Governor whether candidates for the situation of pilots have or have not proved to be qualified, and which is the best qualified in the event of there being more than one competent candidate at the same time.
3. To make rules and regulations for all matters connected with the discipline and government of pilots, subject to the approval of his Excellency the Governor.
4. To enquire into all matters of complaint against pilots, or breaches of regulation, and to report their decision for the Governor's approval.

8. His Excellency, with the Council's recommendation, approves of the adoption of the rule, that a pilot after having taken charge of a vessel, and got her under weigh for the purpose of taking her to sea, at the request of the master, shall not be allowed to leave the vessel without the master's written permission, provided that the master consents to pay him at the rate of ten shillings a day for any detention of longer duration than twenty-four hours.

9. The Council having advised the introduction into the Legislative Council during the present session, of a bill to allow vessels, after having been cleared outwards at Sydney, to anchor at Watson's Bay; a bill for this object is in course of preparation, and in the event of its being passed, a Customs' officer will be stationed there for the protection of the revenue.

10. In connexion with the subjects which have been brought under their consideration by your letter, the Council suggested that the Port Master should be instructed to inspect frequently the boats and boats' crews of the pilots, and to report monthly the state of efficiency in which he may find them, that officer has therefore been instructed accordingly.

I have, &c.,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

The Collector of Customs,
Chairman of the Board for the Regulation of Sea-going Steam and other Vessels.

TRANSPORTATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey to Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy.

(No. 213.) Downing-street,
22nd December, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Despatch No. 84, of the 5th May last, enclosing Reports on the question upon which I had requested information, whether it would be desirable occasionally to send emigrants direct to some of the minor parts of the colony, and containing the opinion that Twofold Bay should for the present continue to be supplied with such emigrants as it may want, through Sydney; but that three ships in the year might with advantage be sent to Moreton Bay.

2. This Despatch has been communicated to the Commissioners of Emigration, and the opinions which it conveys will be duly borne in mind in regulating the future course of the service.

3. Independently of such emigrants as it may receive through colonial funds, Moreton Bay will be entitled, in consideration of the number of men sent to it with tickets-of-leave, to have at least two ships sent to it with free emigrants introduced at the expense of Great Britain, and I shall cause them to be despatched at the earliest opportunities consistent with affording due time for the disposal of the labourers embarked in each successive vessel sent to that destination.

I have, &c., GREY.
Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy.

DUTY ON COLONIAL WINE.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, to Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy.

Downing-street,
3rd January, 1850.

Sir,—I have received your Despatch No. 159 of the 30th of July last, enclosing a Memorial from certain Wine Growers in New South Wales, who pray that their Produce may be admitted for consumption within the United Kingdom at the same rate of duty as that charged upon Wine from the Cape of Good Hope; and in reply I am to point out to you that, under the Imperial Act of last Session (12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 90) Wine, the produce of and imported from any British Possession, is admitted for consumption on payment of a duty of 2s. 9d. per imperial gallon.

I am, Sir, &c.,
GREY.
Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy, &c.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

Estimate of the probable Expenses of the undermentioned Departments and Services in the colony of New South Wales for the year 1851:—

POLICE.

POLICE, CITY OF SYDNEY.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Superintendent...	400	0	0
Eight clerks—one at 250l., one at 160l., one at 130l., one at 100l., three at 91l. 13s. 4d. each, and one at 85l. per annum ...	1000	0	0
Interpreter, at 5s. per diem ...	91	5	0
Four Inspectors, at 4s. each, per diem ...	292	0	0
Twelve serjeants, at 3s. 6d. each, per diem	766	10	0
Seventy-six constables, at 2s. 9d. each per diem ...	3,814	5	0
Messenger, at 2s. 6d. per diem ...	45	12	6
Office keeper ...	20	0	0
	6,429	12	6
ALLOWANCES.			
In lieu of forage for two horses to the Superintendent ...	60	0	0
CONTINGENCIES.			
Stationery and bookbinding...	80	0	0
Postage ...	30	0	0
Total, Police, Sydney ...	6,599	12	6

POLICE, MELBOURNE.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Superintendent...	350	0	0
Clerk ...	200	0	0
Assistant clerk...	130	0	0
Chief constable...	120	0	0
Sub-inspector, at 4s. 3d. per diem ...	77	11	3
One detective serjeant, at 4s. 3d. per diem	77	11	3
Five serjeants, at 3s. 6d. each per diem ...	319	7	6
Four detective constables, at 4s. each per diem ...	292	0	0
Fifty ordinary constables, at 2s. 9d. each, per diem ...	2,509	7	6
Four watch-house keepers, at 2s. 6d. each, per diem ...	182	10	0
Messenger, at 2s. 6d. per diem ...	45	12	6
	4,304	0	0
ALLOWANCES.			
In lieu of forage for one horse to the Superintendent...	30	0	0
CONTINGENCIES.			
Stationery ...	60	0	0
Postage ...	10	0	0
	70	0	0
Total, Police, Melbourne ...	4,404	0	0

WATER POLICE.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Police magistrate ...	300	0	0
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Two inspectors, at 4s. each, per diem ...	146	0	0
Twelve constables, at 2s. 9d. each, per diem ...	602	5	0
Watchhouse-keeper, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
	1,248	8	9
ALLOWANCES.			
Allowance in lieu of clothing to the inspectors and constables, at 3d. each per diem ...	63	17	6
CONTINGENCIES.			
Stationery ...	42	0	0
Postage ...	5	0	0
	47	0	0
Total, Water Police, Sydney ...	1,359	6	3

WATER POLICE, PORT PHILLIP.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Harbour Master, to act as Water Police Magistrate ...	100	0	0
Deputy Inspector, at 10s. per diem ...	182	10	0
Coxswain, at 4s. per diem ...	73	0	0
Four boatmen, at 3s. each per diem ...	219	0	0
	574	10	0
CONTINGENCIES.			
Stationery and advertising ...	25	0	0
Postage ...	5	0	0
	30	0	0
Total Water Police, Port Phillip ...	604	10	0

POLICE WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Sydney District—			
Inspector, at 4s. per diem ...	73	0	0
Serjeant, at 3s. 6d per diem ...	63	17	6
Fifteen ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	615	18	9
Parramatta—			
Police Magistrate ...	300	0	0
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem	50	3	9
Fourteen ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	574	17	6
Liverpool—			
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Three ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	123	3	9
Campbelltown, Camden, and Picton—			
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Seven ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	287	8	9
Illawarra—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
Two district constables, at 2s. 9d. each per diem ...	100	7	6
Five ordinary constables, at 2. 3d. each per diem ...	205	6	3
Berrima—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
Five ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	205	6	3
Goulburn			
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
Ten ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	410	12	6
Bungonia and Marulan—			
Two district constables, at 2s. 9d. each per diem ...	100	7	6
One ordinary constable, at 2s. 3d. per diem ...	41	1	3
Braidwood—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
Two ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	82	2	6
Broulee—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable..	70	0	0
Two ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	82	2	6
Queanbeyan—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
Five ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	205	6	3
Yass—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
Six ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	246	7	6
Windsor—			
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
Ten ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	410	12	6
Penrith—			
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Five ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	205	6	3
Hartley—			
Police magistrate ...	250	0	0
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
Five ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	205	6	3
Bathurst—			
Police magistrate ...	300	0	0
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Fourteen ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	574	17	6
Frederick's Valley—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Ordinary constable, at 2s. 3d. per diem ...	41	1	3
Carcoar—			
Police magistrate ...	250	0	0
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
Four ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	164	5	0
Wellington—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief Constable ...	70	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 3d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Four ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	164	5	0
Mudgee—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
Six ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	246	7	6
Brisbane Water—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
Four ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	164	5	0
Newcastle—			
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
Six ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	246	7	6
Raymond Terrace—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
Four ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	164	5	0
Dungog and Port Stephens—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Four ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	164	5	0
Maitland—			
Police magistrate ...	300	0	0
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Chief constable ..	70	0	0
Two district constables, at 2s. 9d. each, per diem ...	100	7	6
Twenty ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	821	5	0
Wollombi and Macdonald River—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Three ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	123	3	9
Paterson—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Four ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	164	5	0
Patrick's Plains—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
Five ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	205	6	3
Muswellbrook—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Four ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	164	5	0
Scone—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
Three ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	123	3	9
Murrurundi—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief constable...	70	0	0
Three ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	123	3	9
Cassilis—			
Clerk...	100	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
Three ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	123	3	9
Merriwa—			
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Ordinary constable, at 2s. 3d per diem ...	41	1	3
Port Macquarie—			
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Five ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	205	6	3
Brisbane, Moreton Bay—			
Police magistrate ...	300	0	0
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Chief constable ...	70	0	0
District constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Seven ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each, per diem ...	287	8	9
PORT PHILLIP.			
District of Bourke—			
Clerk ...	170	0	0
Clerk to the Superintendent..	80	0	0
Chief Constable..	150	0	0
Three serjeants, at 3s. 6d. each per diem..	191	12	6
Thirty ordinary constables, at 2s. 9d. each per diem ...	1,505	12	6
Geelong—			
Police Magistrate ...	300	0	0
Clerk ...	180	0	0
Chief Constable ...	100	0	0
Two serjeants, at 3s. 6d. each per diem ...	127	15	0
Twenty-two ordinary constables, at 2s. 9d. each per diem ...	1,104	2	6
Portland—			
Police Magistrate ...	300	0	0
Clerk ...	150	0	0
Chief Constable..	70	0	0
District Constable, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Seven ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	397	8	9
Alberton, Gipps Land—			
Police Magistrate ...	250	0	0
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief Constable..	70	0	0
Four ordinary constables, at 2s. 3d. each per diem ...	164	5	0
Belfast—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief Constable..	70	0	0
Five ordinary constables, at 2s. 6d. each per diem ...	228	2	6
Warrnambool—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief Constable..	70	0	0
Three ordinary constables, at 2s. 6d. each per diem ...	136	17	6
Police Magistrate for Belfast, and the neighbouring benches ...	250	0	0
	23,059	2	6

ALLOWANCES.

	£	s.	d.
Fees to medical practitioners who give evidence as to the state of persons in charge of the police, as dangerous lunatics, at one guinea in each case,			
Sydney ...	100	0	0
Port Phillip ...	50	0	0
Allowance for medical attendance,			
Sydney ...	142	0	0
Port Phillip ...	15	0	0
Allowances to constables, when absent at night from their residences, on special duties,			
Sydney ...	187	0	0
Port Phillip ...	30	0	0
Allowance in lieu of forage for two horses to the Police Magistrate for Belfast and neighbouring benches ...	60	0	0
Allowance in lieu of clothing to the ordinary constables at Belfast and Warrnambool—eight men, at 3d. each per diem ...	36	10	0
	620	10	0

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery,			
Sydney ...	316	0	0
Port Phillip..	122	0	0
Postages,			
Sydney ...	290	0	0
Port Phillip..	39	0	0
	767	0	0
Total, Police within the Settled Districts..	£24,446	12	6

POLICE BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Eden—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief Constable..	70	0	0
Four ordinary constables, at 2s. 6d. each per diem ...	182	10	0
Cooma—			
Clerk ...	100	0	0
Chief Constable..	70	0	0
Three ordinary constables, at 2s. 6d. each per diem ...	136	17	6
[The estimates vary very little for the following districts:—Bombala, Tumut, Albury, Moulamein, Wagga Wagga, Binalong, Gundagai, Molong, Dubbo and Warren, Balranald, Tamworth, Warialda, Wee Waa, Armidale, Wallingrove, Tenterfield, Drayton, Warwick, M'Leay River, Grafton, Tabulam, Ipswich, Wide Bay, Burnett, Maranoa, Mount Macedon, Chepstow, Kilmore, The Loddon, The Grange, Lake Colac, Bacchus Marsh, *The Hopkins*, Benalla, The Ovens, Flooding Creek, Horsham, Pearson's Station, amounting in all to] ...	12,411	17	6

ALLOWANCES.

	£	s.	d.
In lieu of clothing to ordinary constables..			
Sydney—84 men, at 3d. each per diem ...	383	5	0
Port Phillip—39 men, at 3d. each per diem ...	177	18	9
	561	3	9

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery,			
Sydney ...	126	0	0
Port Phillip ...	104	0	0
Postage,			
Sydney, ...	135	0	0
Port Phillip ...	39	0	0
	404	0	0
Total Police beyond the Settled Districts..	13,377	1	5

NATIVE POLICE.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Sydney,			
Commandant ...	250	0	0
First Lieutenant ...	100	0	0
Second Lieutenant ...	60	0	0
Serjeant Major ...	40	0	0
Forty-four troopers, at 3d. each, per diem	200	15	0
	650	15	0

ALLOWANCES.

	£	s.	d.
Allowance in lieu of forage to the Commandant and Lieutenants, at 30l. each ..	90	0	0
Allowance in lieu of provisions to the Serjeant-Major, at 1s. per diem ...	18	5	0
	108	5	0

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Postage ...	5	0	0
Total, Native Police, Sydney ...	£764	0	0

SALARIES.

PORT PHILLIP.

	£	s.	d.
Commandant ...	300	0	0
Two subalterns, at 130l. each ...	260	0	0
Sergeant Major...	50	0	0
Two serjeants, at 40l. each ...	80	0	0
Four corporals, at 30l. each ...	120	0	0
Four troopers, at 3d. each per diem ...	18	5	0
Sixty-five troopers, at 1½d. each per diem...	148	5	7
Tailor, at 3s. per diem ...	54	15	0
Bullock driver ...	25	0	0
Drummer, at 6d. per diem ...	9	2	6
	1,065	8	1

ALLOWANCES.

	£	s.	d.
In lieu of forage to the Commandant and subalterns, at 30l. each ...	90	0	0

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery ...	5	0	0
Postage ...	5	0	0
	10	0	0
Total Native Police, Port Phillip ...	£1,165	8	1

TOTAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Police, City of Sydney...	6,599	12	6
Police, Melbourne ...	4,404	0	0
Water Police, Sydney...	1,359	6	3
Water Police, Port Phillip ...	604	10	0
Police, within the settled districts...	24,446	12	6
Police beyond the settled districts...	13,377	1	3
Native Police, Sydney...	764	0	0
Native Police, Port Phillip ...	1,165	8	1
	£52,720	10	7

GAOLS, INCLUDING PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

SYDNEY.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Gaoler ...	200	0	0
Two chaplains, at 100l. each ...	200	0	0
Visiting surgeon, at 5s. per diem ...	91	5	0
Matron ...	50	0	0
Clerk ...	125	0	0
Dispenser of medicines, at 3s. per diem ...	54	15	0
Principal turnkey ...	100	0	0
Thirteen turnkeys and constables, at 3s. 6d. each per diem ...	830	7	6
Two female turnkeys, at 1s. each per diem ...	36	10	0
Messenger, at 2s. 6d. per diem ...	45	12	6
Executioner, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	63	17	6
	1,797	7	6

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery ...	23	0	0
Postage ...	10	0	0
	33	0	0
Total Gaol, Sydney ...	£1,830	7	6

PARRAMATTA.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Gaoler ...	125	0	0
Surgeon ...	60	0	0
Two chaplains, at £25 each ...	50	0	0
Matron ...	25	0	0
Clerk, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	63	17	6
Principal Turnkey, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	63	17	6
Seven turnkeys, at 3s. 3d. each per diem...	415	3	9
Female turnkey, at 1s. per diem ...	18	5	0
	821	3	9

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery ...	15	0	0
Postage ...	7	0	0
	22	0	0
Total Gaol, Parramatta ...	£843	3	9

BATHURST.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Gaoler ...	100	0	0
Surgeon ...	40	0	0
Two chaplains, at 25l. each ...	50	0	0
Matron ...	25	0	0
Clerk, at 3s. 3d. per diem ...	59	6	3
Principal turnkey, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	63	17	6
Four turnkeys, at 3s. 3d. each per diem ...	237	5	0
Female turnkey, at 1s. per diem ...	18	5	0
	593	13	9

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery ...	6	0	0
Postage ...	5	0	0
	11	0	0
Total, Gaol, Bathurst ...	604	13	9

MAITLAND.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Gaoler ...	100	0	0
Surgeon ...	40	0	0
Two chaplains, at 25l. each...	50	0	0
Matron ...	25	0	0
Clerk, at 4s. per diem..	73	0	0
Principal turnkey, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	63	17	6
Six turnkeys, at 3s. 3d. each per diem ...	355	17	6
	707	15	0

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery..	11	0	0
Postage ...	5	0	0
	16	0	0
Total, Gaol, Maitland ...	723	15	0

GOULBURN.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Visiting Magistrate ...	50	0	0
Gaoler ...	100	0	0
Surgeon ...	40	0	0
Two chaplains, at 25l. each...	50	0	0
Matron ...	25	0	0
Clerk, at 3s. 3d. per diem ...	59	6	3
Principal turnkey, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	63	17	6
Four turnkeys, at 3s. 3d. each per diem ...	237	5	0
	625	8	9

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery ...	3	0	0
Postage ...	5	0	0
	8	0	0
Total, Gaol, Goulburn ...	633	8	9

BRISBANE, MORETON BAY.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Gaoler ...	100	0	0
Visiting Magistrate ...	50	0	0
Surgeon ...	40	0	0
Matron ...	25	0	0
Two chaplains, at 25l. each...	50	0	0
Clerk, at 3s. 3d. per diem ...	59	6	3
Principal turnkey, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	63	17	6
Four turnkeys, at 3s. 3d. each per diem ...	237	5	0
Female turnkey, at 1s. per diem ...	18	5	0
	643	13	9

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery ...	7	0	0
Postage ...	3	0	0
	10	0	0
Total, Gaol, Brisbane ...	653	13	9

MELBOURNE.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Gaoler ...	200	0	0
Surgeon ...	80	0	0
Two chaplains, at 25l. each ...	50	0	0
Matron ...	50	0	0
Clerk ...	110	0	0
Overseer of treadmill, at 4s. 6d. per diem	82	2	6
Head turnkey, at 4s. 6d. per diem...	82	2	6
Eight turnkeys, at 3s. 6d. each per diem...	511	0	0
Female turnkey, at 2s. 3d. per diem ...	41	1	3
Executioner, at 2s. 6d. per diem ...	45	12	6
	1,251	18	9

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery ...	20	0	0
Postage ...	5	0	0
	25	0	0
Total Gaol, Melbourne ...	1,276	18	9

GEELONG.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Gaoler ...	125	0	0
Surgeon ...	40	0	0
Visiting Justice...	40	0	0
Two chaplains, at 20l. each ...	40	0	0
Matron ...	25	0	0
Clerk ...	84	0	0
Superintendent of treadmill, at 3s. 6d. per diem ...	63	17	6
Four turnkeys, at 3s. 6d. each per diem...	255	10	0
Female turnkey, at 2s. 3d. per diem ...	41	1	3
	714	8	9

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery ...	10	0	0
Postage ...	5	0	0
	15	0	0
Total, Gaol, Geelong ...	729	8	9

PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, COCKATOO ISLAND.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Visiting Justice ...	100	0	0
Superintendent ...	200	0	0
Assistant Superintendent, at 5s. per diem,	91	5	0
Two chaplains, at 25l. each ...	50	0	0
Surgeon, at 5s. per diem ...	91	5	0
Dispenser, at 2s. 9d. per diem ...	50	3	9
Clerk, at 4s. per diem...	73	0	0
Three overseers, at 3s. 6d., 3s., and 2s. 6d. per diem ...	164	5	0
Two constables, at 3s. each per diem ...	109	10	0
Secretary to the Convict Classification Board ...	35	0	0
	964	8	9

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery ...	10	0	0
Postage ...	5	0	0
	15	0	0
Total, Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island ...	979	8	9

PENAL ESTABLISHMENT, PORT PHILLIP.

SALARIES.

	£	s.	d.
Overseer ...	150	0	0
Two overseers and two constables, at 3s. 6d. each per diem ...	255	10	0
Two chaplains, at 25l. each ...	50	0	0
	455	10	0

CONTINGENCIES.

	£	s.	d.
Stationery ...	5	0	0
Postage ...	3	0	0
	8	0	0
Total, Penal Establishment, Port Phillip...	463	10	0
Total, Gaol and Penal Establishments,	8,738	8	9

GAOL.

	£	s.	d.
Sydney ...	1,830	7	6
Parramatta ...	843	3	9
Bathurst ...	604	13	9
Maitland ...	723	15	0
Goulburn ...	633	8	9
Brisbane ...	653	13	9
Melbourne ...	1,276	18	9
Geelong ...	729	8	9
PENAL.			
Cockatoo Island ...	979	8	9
Port Phillip ...	463	10	0
	8,738	8	9

COLONIAL AGENT-GENERAL.

	£	s.	d.
Salary ...	150	0	0
Postage ...	10	0	0
Total, Colonial Agent-General ...	160	0	0

No. II.—PENSIONS AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES.

PENSIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Lady Forbes, Widow of Sir Francis Forbes, formerly Chief Justice ...	200	0	0
Lady Dowling, Widow of Sir James Dowling, late Chief Justice ...	200	0	0
ALLOWANCES.			
Allowance to Mr. John Eyre, Retired Teacher of the Church of England School at Parramatta ...	100	0	0
Total pensions and retired allowances	£500	0	0

No. IV.—JUDICIAL—EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

CORONERS.

SYDNEY.

	£	s.	d.
Coroners' fees on inquests, at 20s. each ...	430	0	0
Surgeons' fees ...	600	0	0
Rewards for taking up dead bodies ...	20	0	0
Coffins, burials, and incidental expenses	150	0	0
	1200	0	0

PORT PHILLIP.

	£	s.	d.
Coroners' fees on inquests ...	200	0	0
Surgeons' fees ...	100	0	0
Rewards for taking up dead bodies ...	5	0	0
Coffins, burials, and incidental expenses	60	0	0
	365	0	0
Total Coroners,—exclusive of establishments ...	£1565	0	0

No. VI.—CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.

SYDNEY.

	£	s.	d.
For the support of free paupers in the Colonial Hospitals ...	900	0	0
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions ..	700	0	0
In aid of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions ...	2,500	0	0
In aid of hospitals at Parramatta, Windsor, Bathurst, Newcastle, Maitland, Port Macquarie, Goulburn, Yass, and Brisbane, at 200l. each, on condition of sums to an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions ...	1,800	0	0
Outfit and aid to the New Hospital at Maitland ...	200	0	0
Repairs to the hospital at *Brisbane* ...	200	0	0
	6,300	0	0

PORT PHILLIP.

	£	s.	d.
Towards the erection of the Benevolent Asylum at Melbourne ...	500	0	0
Towards the outfit of the same ...	500	0	0
Towards the maintenance of the same ...	1,000	0	0
Towards the erection of the Benevolent Asylum at Geelong ...	500	0	0
Towards the maintenance of the same ...	300	0	0
In aid of the hospital at Melbourne, on condition of sums to an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions ...	600	0	0
	3400	0	0
Total charitable allowances...	£9,700	0	0

No. VII.—EDUCATION—EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

	£	s.	d.
Provisions ...	1,200	0	0
Clothing and bedding...	500	0	0
Oil and light ...	90	0	0
Forage and farriery ...	30	0	0
Stores and utensils ...	130	0	0
Household expenses ...	150	0	0
	2,100	0	0

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

	£	s.	d.
Provisions ...	650	0	0
Clothing ...	290	0	0
Fuel and light ...	50	0	0
Bedsteads and bedding ...	45	0	0
Furniture.. ...	50	0	0
Household expenses ...	60	0	0
	1,145	0	0

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

	£	s.	d.
In support of schools of the undermentioned denominations, in the Sydney district, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Inspection, viz.:—			
Church of England ...	4,029	0	0
Presbyterian ...	1,900	0	0
Wesleyan ...	570	0	0
Roman Catholic ...	2,060	0	0
Expenses of the Denominational School Board ...	250	0	0
	940	0	0
In support of schools of the undermentioned denominations, in the Port Phillip district, to be expended under the direction of the Local Board of Inspection, viz.:—			
Church of England ...	1,181	0	0
Presbyterian ...	411	0	0
Free Church ...	88	0	0
Wesleyan.. ...	366	0	0
Independent ...	170	0	0
Roman Catholic ...	840	0	0
	3,056	0	0
Expenses of the Denominational School Board:—			
Salary of the Inspector.. ...	250	0	0
Salary of the Secretary ...	50	0	0
Stationery, and printing, and incidental expenses ...	50	0	0
	350	0	0
	3,406	0	0

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

	£	s.	d.
Towards the support of schools within the settled districts:—			
Sydney...... ...	2,000	0	0
Port Phillip ...	1,500	0	0
For the establishment of schools beyond the settled districts:—			
Sydney ...	1,500	0	0
Port Phillip ...	1,000	0	0
	6,000	0	0
Total education, exclusive of establishments ...	£22,051	0	0

No. VIII.—MEDICAL—EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.

	£	s.	d.
For maintaining the establishment in the city of Sydney. ..	100	0	0

LUNATIC ASYLUMS, TARBAN CREEK AND PARRAMATTA

	£	s.	d.
Provisions and medical comforts ..	2,000	0	0
Fuel and light ..	112	0	0
Forage ..	31	18	9
Clothing ..	680	0	0
Bedding ..	200	0	0
Stores and utensils.. ..	165	0	0
Furniture ..	8	0	0
Coffins and burial expenses ..	22	0	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, and materials ..	40	0	0
Incidental expenses ..	20	0	0
To purchase fruit trees for the garden at Tarban Creek ..	10	0	0
To procure water from Sydney for the Asylum, Tarban Creek, in the event of a drought ..	35	0	0
	£3,423	18	9

LUNATIC ASYLUM, MELBOURNE.

	£	s.	d.
Provisions, Melbourne ...	600	0	0
Fuel and light... ...	50	0	0
Forage ...	30	0	0
Clothing ...	150	0	0
Bedding ...	100	0	0
Stores and utensils ...	180	0	0
Coffins and burial expenses ...	5	0	0
Medicines and surgical instruments ...	30	0	0
Incidental expenses ...	100	0	0
	1,245	0	0

HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENTS, PORT PHILLIP.

	£	s.	d.
Provisions and medical comforts ...	100	0	0
Stores ...	10	0	0
Incidental expenses ...	20	0	0
	130	0	0
Total medical—exclusive of establishments ...	£4,798	18	9

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before their Honors the Three Judges.

IN THE GOODS OF — ALLDER.

Mr. Dowling moved that letters of administration of the goods, &c., of the deceased be granted to his widow.

Granted.

EALES v. DANGAR AND OTHERS.

The facts of this case have been frequently before the public in its different stages. An action had been commenced on a bond, given in favour of the plaintiff, to secure the payment to him, or such others as might become interested in the bond, a sum of money by three instalments. One or two instalments had been paid by the defendants to the plaintiff, or to others who had in the mean time become interested in the bond. The action was brought in the name of the plaintiff to recover the remainder. The defendants pleaded a plea of part payment, and a tender of the residue. A summons was then taken out, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why, upon payment of the part admitted to be due, the action should not be stayed under the statute the 4th Ann. Upon the hearing of that summons, it was ordered that the defendants should pay into Court the sum they admitted to be due, without prejudice to the plaintiff's claim for more; and that it should be referred to the Prothonotary to ascertain what was really due for principal and interest. He was to exclude from the credit side any payment or set off against the plaintiff made or sought to be acquired after notice to the defendants that others, third parties, were interested in the fruits of the bond. The sum admitted to be due was paid into Court, or into the plaintiff's attorney's hands. The Prothonotary reported that by that payment the bond was satisfied. To this report objections were made upon their coming on to be argued before the full Court: an order was made referring it back to the Prothonotary. The Prothonotary again made his report—and in this report in effect he found that the bond was satisfied by payments or set-off made and allowed to Eales, without notice or knowledge that third parties were entitled to receive the same. To this last report other objections were raised—the grounds being, that payments and set-off had been allowed as against Eales, although the defendants had notice that others than the plaintiff were entitled to receive the same.

Mr. Fisher appeared for the defendants, in support of the Report. He contended that the evidence adduced before the Prothonotary went to show, that at the time the payments, &c., in question were made and allowed, that the defendants were reasonably led to believe that the plaintiff, at that time, was entitled to receive the same, or was put forward by those really entitled, as the party who ought to receive the same. All the evidence was before the Prothonotary, and he had acted on it, when making his report, so that the Court ought not to disturb the same; he cited Norris v. Marshall, 5 Maddox, 481.

Messrs. Foster and Broadhurst appeared in support of the motion to set aside the report. They contended that the report was wrong in allowing the items of payment and set-off against Eales, when the evidence clearly showed the defendants that the plaintiff was not entitled to the same, but rather third parties. They examined at great length the evidence on which it was urged, that the defendants had been led to suppose that the plaintiff was the party who ought to receive the proceeds of the bond, and broadly contended that that evidence would lead no reasonable being into that mistake.

The Court stopped the learned counsel in support of the motion. They said they were all agreed that the Prothonotary's report was demonstrably wrong, and on the ground taken; but the question was, what was to be done under the circumstances, considering that the reference to the Prothonotary had twice miscarried. The conclusion the Court had come to on this head was, that no further proceedings be taken under the Judges' order, and that the plaintiff be at liberty to proceed with his action. The costs occasioned by the Judges' order would be costs in the cause.

RE BRIEN v. HEATHORN AND BUSBY, ESQS.

Mr. Holroyd, on a former day, obtained a rule *nisi*, calling upon the above gentlemen, magistrates, who had presided in Petty Sessions, holden at Bathurst, and disposed of a case, in which one Harpur was plaintiff, and the said Brien was defendant, to show cause why they, in common with the said Harpur, should not be prohibited from proceeding to enforce the verdict obtained by Harpur against Brien. From the affidavits it appeared that the plaintiff and defendant had had some conversation about taking on lease, for five years, three allotments of land, at Bathurst. The defendant never took possession, he never paid rent, nor did the plaintiff, on his behalf, ever give a lease of the land; for which reason the defendant alleged he had thought no more about the land, when asked to pay for the same. When the plaint was heard, by which one year's rent was claimed, the plaintiff was sworn, and who himself stated the above facts. The defendant appeared through Mr. Serjeant, the attorney, who told the magistrates that they had no jurisdiction to try the case under the 10 Vic. No. 10. s. 4. The plaintiff, however, had a verdict.

Mr. Holroyd now moved that the rule be made absolute; in support thereof, he contended that the magistrates had no jurisdiction to try this plaint, as thereby future rights would be bound; because, by the decision, if allowed to stand, Brien could not cease to be a tenant, at least for another year. He referred to the exception contained in the 11th section of the same Act, in support of his argument.

No one opposed the motion.

The Court made the rule absolute, adding that it was clear the magistrates had no jurisdiction; the exception in the 11th section of the 10 Vic. 10, making it manifest. Of course the rule would be made absolute without costs.

EX PARTE SIX CHINAMEN v. THE POLICE MAGISTRATE OF PARRAMATTA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Holroyd, on behalf of the above Chinamen, moved for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be directed to the Gaoler of Parramatta, and the magistrates who committed them, to bring up the bodies of the Chinamen. From the copy of the warrant read, it appeared that those Chinamen had been convicted for having absented themselves from the service of their employer, (the late Mr. Lawson), their term of service not having expired. The warrant, it was contended, was invalid, because it was not negatived that the absence did take place with the leave of the employer, or without other reasonable excuse. He cited Re Turner, 9 Queen's Bench, 80. Two other objections also were made, viz., that the warrant did not disclose that the information was made on oath, and that the sentence against all six was but one sentence.

The Court granted the writ, and made it returnable next Monday.

EX PARTE REDMAN, GENT., &c.

This was an application for a writ of prohibition, to go against the Commissioner of the Court of Requests and one Smith, to prevent them from proceeding to execution on a verdict obtained by Smith v. Redman. Mr. Redman, it appeared, had been concerned for one Pendray, an insolvent. That person got his estate released upon agreeing to pay a certain composition in the pound. Mr. Smith was a creditor of that estate. It was said, that Mr. Redman had received a large sum of money to pay the composition due to Pendray's creditors. Mr. Smith's share of that sum was about £16; for that amount he sued Mr. Redman in the Court of Requests, as for money had and received, and obtained a verdict, together with a sum of £5 for costs. The plaintiff appeared in that Court in person; and it now was stated that he was not an admitted practitioner of that Court, and therefore not entitled to costs. Several grounds were taken for the issuing the writ in question, viz., that the Commissioner had not deliberated with the assessors, that the plaintiff had not pursued the practice of the Court, having travelled out of his particulars of demand; and, lastly, that the plaintiff, though a solicitor of the Supreme Court, but not an admitted practitioner of the Court of Requests, had been allowed costs.

Mr. Foster appeared in support of the motion.

The Court intimated that the first point was not established; that the second, if taken most favourably in favour of Mr. Redman, would be no ground for the issuing the writ of prohibition; and lastly, that if Mr. Smith had been allowed costs improperly, that was a matter still of correction in the Court of Requests.

Mr. Broadhurst, who appeared for the Chief Commissioner, claimed to be heard, on the ground that the motion ought to be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Holroyd, who appeared for Mr. Smith, also was heard on the question of costs.

The Court, having heard Mr. Redman in person in reply as to the question of costs, said, that as that gentleman had failed in establishing all the grounds taken by him, the general consequence must follow the general rule, viz, that the motion be dismissed with costs.

The Slave Trade.—In the House of Commons, on the 19th March, Mr. Hutt moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to direct negotiations to be opened for the purpose of releasing this country from all treaty engagements with foreign states for maintaining armed vessels on the coast of Africa to suppress the traffic in slaves. Having given a history of our exertions to put an end to the African slave trade, he contended that we had signally failed in our object. After thirty years' attempts, after an expenditure of £25,000,000, employing one-fourth of the whole British navy afloat, at an expense of £700,000 per annum, we were, he insisted, as far as ever from putting an end to the African slave trade. He objected to the system of a preventive naval force, on the ground of its inutility, its cruelty, its violence, its utter inadequacy, and its cost. Lord John Russell opposed the motion, and felt more anxious than ever he remembered that the House should come to the decision of this question with the full sense of its importance. At the beginning of this century England had slaves in all the colonies, and the other powers of Europe sanctioned slavery and the slave trade. In the course of time the Parliament of England had abolished the slave trade, and at the treaty of Paris we had made stipulations with all the nations of Europe declaring its condemnation. Slavery had been abolished by Act of the British Parliament, and the slave trade had been abolished by France and the United States. Slavery itself had been abolished by France and Denmark. Such was the progress made in the first half of this century; and the house was asked to take a retrograde course during the second half of the century, and to undo all that had been done. They were asked to cease all attempts to repress the slave trade by means of a marine force, without adopting any other means as a substitute. He implored the House to agree to no such proposal. The noble lord proceeded to show that the withdrawal of our squadron would not diminish the sufferings of the middle passage, and that, unless we should abandon the protection of commerce on the coast of Africa altogether, we could not greatly reduce the expense. He maintained that we could not cease our efforts without injury to the honour of the country; that, did we consent to reverse our policy, it would be impossible to preserve from the slave trade those parts of Africa which had been rescued from it; that an unrestricted slave trade would destroy all hope of civilizing and Christianising Africa: that the immense importation of slaves into Brazil that would follow would give rise to such an immense production of sugar as would ruin the West Indies. The noble lord concluded his speech by declaring that, in a great cause like this, he could not despond; and believing the cause to be good, nothing, in his opinion, could destroy it but the want of moral courage to maintain it. The House divided.—For the motion, 154; against it, 232. Majority against the motion, 78.

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NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

WINDSOR.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE JOHN PANTON, Esq., J.P., and STEPHEN TUCKERMAN, Esq., J.P.

HOUSEWARMING.—Mr. Wright, of Pitt Town, who has lately taken out a license for the public-house formerly held at Pitt Town by George Buckridge, held a housewarming on the evening of Monday week last, when a sort of riot ensued, which induced Constable Grainger to proceed to the house, and afterwards to file informations against seven parties engaged in the row. Some appeared with black eyes, showing the necessity of the prompt interference of the constable on the occasion. They all pleaded guilty, and six of them were severally fined in the sum of 6s. and 1s. costs, which they all paid. One exception was made in the case, against a man named Thomas Ayres, who had been less to blame than the others, and upon this being stated to the bench by Constable Grainger, coupled with the circumstance of the parties having taunted him with having formerly been a lunatic at Port Macquarie, and thus irritating him, the bench discharged him without inflicting any penalty.

TUESDAY.

Before JOHN PANTON, Esq., J.P., JAMES ASCOUGH, Esq., J.P., and STEPHEN TUCKERMAN, Esq., J.P.

A man in the service of R. Fitzgerald, Esq., M.L.C., was brought up by warrant for absenting himself from his hired service, and going to a fight which took place last week. The case was remanded until Saturday next.

A HINT TO PUBLICANS.—Mrs. Rebecca Levy, wife of Mr. Barnet Levy, a publican, residing in George-street, appeared on the part of her husband, who, it was stated, was detained by indisposition, upon a charge brought by the chief constable against her husband, of entertaining people in his house contrary to the terms of his [illegible]. Constable William Phillips deposed that on [illegible] night last he went in company with [illegible], to the house known as the [illegible]; and upon being admitted he found fourteen persons in the tap-room singing and making a loud noise; that he remonstrated with Mr. Levy, who told him there [illegible] but he could not put them out; Phillips then told him that he had a constable [illegible] assist in putting the parties out if Mr. Levy wished; but Mr. Levy expressed no wish to that effect; and finding that neither his nor the other constable's services were required, he went away. About one o'clock on Sunday morning, he returned with two other constables, and found some of the same parties still there, amongst whom he mentioned the names of four. Constable Thomas Phillips corroborated the statement. It was admitted by the first witness that there was no liquor given in his presence. Mrs. Levy, in her defence, stated that her husband was in ill-health and that she could not turn them out. The Bench, taking all things into consideration, only fined her in the sum of 10s. and costs, both of which were immediately paid. The Bench gave her a wholesome caution, however, as to the future.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Our worthy Coroner, Doctor Dowe, had a narrow escape on Monday morning last from having an inquest held upon himself. Either owing to the state of the streets and his horse slipping, or in consequence of his horse stumbling against the curb of the pavement in George-street, both horse and rider came down, the latter was pitched off but fortunately, in consequence of the state of the streets, he fell softly. We are happy to find that no further injury was sustained by the worthy gentleman than *aqua pura*, duly administered, was sufficient to cure.

HOWE BRIDGE.—It is really to be hoped that the present Legislative Council will vote something towards the expense of erecting a stone bridge over the creek. Notwithstanding the firm nature of the present wooden substitute, it already requires repairs, which are in active operation. We hope that our members will not be slack in their endeavours to further the desire of their constituents to further this object.

THE WEATHER AND THE ROADS.—Up to last Saturday we had almost continual rain, which has been very beneficial to every thing except the roads and streets. The roads have been in a dreadful state betwixt Windsor and Parramatta, and yet, owing to the good turn out of Mr. Ridge, his coach has never been behind time. As for the streets, they have been literally impassable, unless one makes up his or her mind to wade at least up to their ankles.

No town possesses more advantages for drainage or sewerage than Windsor, and yet none that we are aware of is so ill provided. Generally speaking, the clay is heaped up into the middle of the street and consequently when rain comes it constitutes a perfect bog.

MOLONG.

THE principal subject of interest here of late, the Molong Mine, is virtually knocked up; for with the exception of a solitary miner, and a boy or two, all have been discharged. A merry place it was in times of yore, but something ails it now. It seems accursed, the late captain (with all his theoretical and practical knowledge not having been able to unravel the web or net work of which we formerly read in your columns) has turned Boniface, the huts already wear an aspect of dilapidation, and will doubtless soon fall to decay, while grass grows luxuriantly on places but a short time back trodden down by the busy feet of the miners.

While, however, we deplore, the miserable out-turn of this, our first mining adventure, we do not despair of one day seeing the mineral treasures with which unquestionably this district abounds, wrought to better purpose. The land literally abounds in copper, lead, and iron—but we have much to learn in mining matters, and above all we must be particularly careful how we listen to the interested reports of parties, whose only object is to make money, honestly, if they can, but at all events, to make money.

At a recent Government sale the whole of the lo's (suburban) submitted to competition, were sold at prices varying from £3 1s. to £5 14s. per acre.

Were you ever at Molong? 'Tis a lovely spot, and now that it has been surveyed, doubtless houses, stores &c., will soon spring up. We want a church sadly; we are blessed with three public houses, (two by the way built upon land granted to the children of a clergyman deceased, whose ghost would, I imagine, be a little shocked at the sight), and of course we have the usual accompaniments—constables and a lock-up. I suppose after we have built a few more sinks of iniquity, we shall begin to think it is time to erect a house to God.

Labour will shortly be in demand; a few really steady men, and married couples, would find remunerative employment now, and as the lambing season approaches, wages will doubtless be on the rise. At present the rates may be quoted, shepheards £18, house servants —males £20, females £8 to £15, according to the work required.

Wheat, 3s. per bushel, flour £10 per ton, potatoes, £5 to £6, meat by the carcase, 1d. per pound.

The crops are mostly all in. We have had some few days' rain, which make the country have the appearance of spring. Our stock are rolling in fat, and every things betokens a splendid season.

BATHURST.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Prisoners for trial at the sittings to be held here on the 18th instant: Francis Boyle, Benjamin Constable, John Hadden, John Lacey, John Smith, larceny; A. Menzies, receiving stolen property; John Curry and Cornelius Ryan, assault and robbery. Independent of the above there may be other cases for trial, where the parties have been committed by other benches and admitted to bail.

The weather since our last has been fine and seasonable; on Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, about 8 P.M., a strong wind sprung up from the north-west, followed by loud and long continued claps of thunder, accompanied by heavy showers of rain; about midnight, the same results, and at 5 A.M. on the following morning; on Wednesday, frequent slight showers during the day; on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, rain commenced about 4 P.M., and continued to come down in light gentle showers during the night, and occasionally until the evening of the following Monday, when it cleared off, and that night there was a very severe frost; this rain has come in very acceptable time, and has put the farmer in good spirits, as it will enable them to set the plough at work, and thus prevent a rise in the price of the staff of life.

PRODUCE.—There is little variation in prices since our last, wheat, corn, and flour, remaining stationery, at the prices then stated, Mr. Duper still continues to sell the 2 lb. loaf at 2d. other bakers, 2½d.; potatoes, 4s. per cwt., of quality; dairy produce, cheap; fowls, from 1s. to 1s. 4d. per pair, and other poultry equally reasonable; eggs, from 10d. to 1s. per dozen; fresh butter, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; salt do., 1s. per lb.; hay from 30s. to 40s. per ton; corn, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel. Hay is likely to rise still higher in price from the great scarcity of feed.

MURDERS.—On Saturday, the 6th, a man named Gleeson was lodged in Bathurst Gaol, he having been committed by the bench of magistrates at Mudgee, on a charge of wilful murder. From what information we have been able to collect on the subject, Mudgee being distant from Bathurst upwards of 70 miles, it must be presumed to be at present vague and uncertain, but from what we have been enabled to glean, it appears that a short time since, Gleeson, with a man named Brookes and another, had been indulging rather freely in strong potations at a public house at Mudgee, a quarrel took place between the three, the result of which was a stand up fight between Gleeson and a man, whom he afterwards killed, the former, it appears, got rather the worst of the encounter, the parties separated for that night, and on the following morning Gleeson went to the hut occupied by the deceased, and Brookes the prisoner; called the former out of the hut, and as soon as he appeared, pulled out a pocket knife and cut him across the belly, inflicting a wound four inches deep, the man shortly after died. Brookes, hearing the cries of his mate, came out of the hut, when the prisoner, with the same knife, inflicted a severe wound on his belly, and Brookes is considered in a dangerous state.—A rumour of another murder on Campbell's River, reached the town a few days since; two Constables were despatched to inquire into the circumstances; on their arrival, they ascertained that two men had attacked and assaulted another, breaking one of his arms, and inflicting other severe injuries; the men have absconded and are not yet apprehended, and for this reason, we abstain at present from entering into further particulars.

GOULBURN.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on the 8th instant, at Arthursleigh, about 30 miles from Goulburn, on the body of Mr. John Wallace, superintendent of that establishment, who put an end to his life by placing the muzzle of a fowling-piece close to the right ear, and using the big toe of his right foot as the means of causing it to go off. The contents lodged in the skull, and his death must have been instantaneous. When the intelligence was brought into Goulburn it was said that he had dropped down dead, or had burst a blood-vessel, but the real nature of his death was not known till Drs. Waugh and Gerard went out to the spot. It is most remarkable that although there were several persons about the premises, no one of them ever heard a shot, neither could any of them assign a probable reason for the rash act, beyond an anonymous letter being written about three months ago to Mr. Alderman Broughton, the lessee of the estate, aspersing his character, and which one of the witnesses thought affected him at the time but up to within ten minutes of his end he was spoken to by several persons, and they all testified that there was nothing peculiar in his manner, but he seemed in his usual state, and had ordered his pony to be brought, and after it was so, he said to the man "just take it back again to the stable," and having done so the servant on returning to the cottage was informed that Mr. Wallace had shot himself. A female servant belong'ng to the cottage had occasion to go into the parlour, and Mr. Wallace hearing her there (his bedroom door being open) said he was paring his corns; this servant had occasion to go to the fowl house across the yard, about four roods, and notwithstanding the short distance did not hear the report of the gun, but on entering the cottage saw a dog in the parlour, which she wished to put out, and on doing so discovered that Mr. Wallace was lying dead, and a pool of blood at his head; she ran out and called those at hand, who on going in found he was quite dead—the fowling-piece standing between his body and the bed; the body lay in the same position till the arrival of the coroner—Dr. Waugh.—Dr. Gerard made a post mortem examination, and his testimony was to the following effect:—On entering the room in which deceased lay he found him on his back—his head bare and right boot and stocking off; with these exceptions completely dressed; around his head there was a considerable quantity of blood; on examining the body found an irregular shaped wound with jagged edges and somewhat of a circular form, of about three quarters of an inch in diameter, situated below and just behind the right ear, a slightly grazed wound at the front part of the right leg, and also another at the knee, covered with a piece of adhesive plaster, and of some standing. On further examination of the wound behind the right ear, found that it extended to a depth of four inches, taking its course through the upper and back part of the neck towards left side, and immediately below the base of the skull; the skin around the wound, and the right whisker, had a blackened and singed appearance, presenting all the character of a gun-shot wound; on cutting through the integuments at the back part of neck, down to the course of the wound, found deeply imbedded in the flesh at base of skull a large quantity of shot and a piece of paper, apparently the wadding of the gun, both of which he produced; he found, also, that the spinal chord was partially divided, and the occipital bone of the skull was fractured—a small portion of which was driven into the brain; on opening the head he found the vessels of the brain much gorged with blood; a small quantity of serum had effused itself into the ventricals; found also a small quantity of extravasated blood at the base of the brain, and a few shot, similar to that found at the back of the neck; discovered, also, that the fracture of the occipital bone was very extensive, extending about half an inch in width, &c. Dr. Gerard thought it possible that the wound could have been inflicted by deceased on himself, he resting his head on the gun and and pulling the trigger with the toe of the foot, from which the boot had been removed. The Coroner summed up the evidence, and the jury, which was highly respectable, returned a verdict of *felo de se*, and the Coroner ordered the body to be intered between the hours of nine and twelve in the evening, and for which purpose it was conveyed to Marulan. Deceased had sent a letter by the husband of the principal witness to catch the mail on its way to Sydney, and if not in time to follow on with it to Berrima, it is thought probable that this letter contains something relative to the intention of deceased.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Members of the Legislative Council.

(Per favour of the *Sydney Morning Herald.*)

GENTLEMEN,—I desire to bring under your notice the conduct of Mr. Graham D. Hunter, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the district of Bligh. In my opinion a committee of inquiry is as much needed to investigate this person's public conduct, as it was in any case which has been before the public.

The district of Bligh is bounded on the north by the watershed between the Namoi and Castlereagh rivers, on the west by the Barwin or Darling, on the south by the Macquarie, extending along its northern bank as high as the township of Montefiores, Wellington; and on the east by the counties of Bligh and Wellington. Thus it will be seen that its boundaries are well defined, and it is of small extent compared to other squatting districts, and it is an old settled district, and but comparatively few new stations have been taken up in it of late years. But though Commissioners of Crown Lands are supposed to be acquainted with their districts, and there is no excuse that Mr. Hunter has not visited every station in his. I feel certain that he has never seen a fourth of them. After the strictest inquiry I find that, during the ten years he has been in office, he has not been down the Castlereagh more than three times, and that he has never been on the Macquarie at all, except to go up a short distance on his way to the Wellington races. His consequent want of knowledge of the localities of his district, has, to my knowledge, occasioned two cases of dispute, and has no doubt more.

There are but few men of education or of standing resident in the district of Bligh. Its population is composed chiefly of the servants of non-resident proprietors, and of those who have been servants. There are some deserving men of this class, who have acquired their station and stock by honest exertion; but I trust I shall give offence to no one by expressing an opinion that men of this class are less likely to make any sacrifice of personal interest to the cause of order and morality, than those of better education and of higher social position. For this reason I think that there is the more necessity that a Commissioner should itinerate, that his occasional presence might prevent annoyance, and give confidence to the lovers of good order. The existing state of the district of Bligh fully proves the necessity.

Grog selling is so rife, that a man who ventures to exclaim against it is made the subject of petty persecution. I can name three places at which it is sold as public as at an inn in Sydney, and grog carts abound in every direction. These belong in most cases to "dealers," who carry a few other articles by way of blind, and take calfskins, tallow, &c., in exchange. The temptation occasioned to servants by this system is too apparent to require to be pointed out. The absence of any controlling power permits scenes of debauchery to occur, which are unrivalled any where else that I know of. A great part of this would never have occurred if Mr. Hunter had done his duty; it does not occur in districts where Commissioners are not training-grooms.

A man died at a station on the Castlereagh through the agency of a grog cart, on the 4th April. He died drunk from the effects it is said of a fall from his horse, but public justice demands a strict enquiry. Another man died on the 12th April, I believe from natural causes; and the person living upon the station wished to report his death to Mr. Hunter, as the nearest magistrate; but he was enjoying himself at Windsor races, and no report was made. Up to the 4th June there had been no enquiry; and upon applying to-day at the proper office, to enquire if any official report had been made since, I was informed, that if I addressed a letter on the subject I would obtain the information I sought. As I have not time to await an answer I will leave it to you, gentlemen, if you think fit to enquire into the matter.

I believe that for the last ten years there has hardly been a race meeting within two hundred miles of his residence at which Mr. Hunter has not attended. The two celebrated horses Jorrocks and Honi Heki have been his property for years, and any one who chooses can see that they have been always entered in other persons' names, according to the place at which the races may be held. He thinks, I suppose, that it would be too glaring if they were entered in his own name, but he manages to be in attendance; although from his consequent neglect of duty, men may die like dogs without enquiry of any kind. No sooner had he got home from the Windsor races and written a letter (if an official one this looks like an attempt to make it appear he had not been from home, and did not intend to go) than he started again for Homebush, and rode home about three weeks since, on his horse Heki. I have been informed by undoubted authority, that Mr. Hunter was absent from his district without leave on both occasions. I speak within bounds when I assert, that of the persons who go to see Mr. Hunter on business, one half are disappointed after a long journey on purpose, through his being absent at races.

The squatters are taxed avowedly for the maintenance of good order, and the Government has sought in every way to wring money from them by competition, and I now will leave it with your honorable body to determine whether £1000, or nearly, of the money raised from them shall be paid yearly for the support of a training stable for the pleasure and profit of Mr. Hunter, or whether they will insist on his being superseded by a more competent and conscientious man, who will permit the establishment at Coolah to revert to its legitimate purposes.

There is no doubt that Mr. Hunter has been in the habit of absenting himself from his district without leave of absence for years past. In fact I know that he has. If I have not been misinformed, other Commissioners have been dismissed summarily for this offence. Mr. Hunter appears to me to be the only one to whom the privilege of taking French leave has been accorded.

I will, now, Gentlemen, leave the matter in your hands, and have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

A PAYER OF ASSESSMENT.

ENGLISH EXTRACT.

THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE SOCIALIST ELECTIONS FOR PARIS.

(From the Constitutionnel.)

To give a lesson to the Government has been the bait with which Socialists, that is the men who desire to see the overthrow of society, have recruited their electoral auxiliaries amongst the men who not only do not desire that overthrow, but who fear it as much as we. No doubt there will be in the Socialist result of the election a great lesson. But for whom? Unless we are much mistaken, it will be for those who give it, and for them only. They who give the lesson are not the Socialists, but those others who, having been our allies in the preceding elections, have become the allies of Socialism, solely to give a warning to the Government. It is those persons who will receive the lesson. For if there is one for the Government it is a most obscure one; for the persons to whom we allude it will be clearer and more severe. It is so already, and many of them, we doubt not, now repent what they have done. We have a right to say to these blind defaulters, thus desiring to give a lesson to the Government,—"The lesson will be for you, and we are sorry for it. It will be for you, for you will inspire your enemies and ours with a frightful audacity." As yet they are recommending each other prudence, but their thirst of usurpation shows itself. They declare that this vote in Paris gives them a right to call for a change of policy in the Government; that they have a right to substitute what they call progress for the policy of resistance which they say exists. They have a right! Do you already recognise these illegitimate invaders of the sovereignty of the people? Do you recognise these habitual violators of the constitution? The constitution says that the sovereignty resides in the universality of the French people, and that no fraction of the people can, with a feeling of propriety, attribute to itself the exercise of it. What are the half of the electors of Paris, augmented by some thousands of citizens, but a fraction of the French people? Will they pretend to attribute to a part the rights which only belong to all the nation? The majority which universal suffrage sent to the Legislative Assembly from all France, has, according to them, lost its inviolable prerogative. They say Paris has deposed all France. So that the three representatives just elected are the masters of the national representation! They fall back, as you see, on the theory of the manifestations which desired to impose on the Provisional Government in the name of the sovereignty of Paris, the absorption of the sovereignty of France; they return to the famous circulars of M. Ledru-Rollin; they intimate a policy to the Legislative Assembly. The laws which that body has passed, or received from its predecessor, are compression. The people want what they call "liberty," that is, the frightful outbreaks of an unlimited press, crying in the streets, posting up on the walls, tumultuous discussions in the clubs, liberty of association, or, in other words, the right to have a state within a state. They want also progress for science, that is, a new trial of the national workshops; they want the revolutionary Paris which was seen after the 24th of February. They will show you that such is the meaning of the elections of Paris—that you, who have aided them to nominate a Socialist of the Luxembourg and a transported of June wanted all that, or at least that you ought to have wanted it. Your election is an electoral 15th of May, and will have its consequence. Such, we fear, will be the sad lesson of the election!

(From the Debats.)

Let not the friends of order allow themselves to give way to a cowardly and useless depression. Let the Government, let the majority of the Chamber, let all, President, ministers, citizens, and deputies, exercise all their rights, do their duties, march in accord to rescue this unhappy country from the shoals on which it at every moment appears ready to be wrecked. We had a hope of amelioration which the event has defeated. M. Ledru-Rollin had 130,000 votes at the general election of last year; M. Carnot has 132,000 at the present one. Paris elects M. Vidal and M. de Flotte, as it chose M. Caussidière, M. Proudhon, M. Pierre Leroux, and M. Raspail. We are still divided into two almost equal armies. Order has gained nothing, it has lost nothing. Things are as they were; it is a great misfortune. They are not worse. An electoral success would not moreover, have resolved any of the questions which hang suspended over our heads. Let us continue to struggle and to combat; let us rely on ourselves, and on the goodness of our cause. Let us hope in God, and in the fortune of France.

(From the Patrie.)

If the amount has remained the same on March the 10th, as on May the 13th, the elements which compose it have singularly varied. Thus, it is positive that a notable portion of the workmen who voted on May the 13th, for the Red list, voted on March 10th, for the list of the Electoral Union. Some curious facts have been transmitted to us on this point. There are whole corporations which voted systematically for the candidates of order. They reasoned this way:—"Employment is the bread of our families; we cannot have employment except with security and order; we cannot have order and security except by preventing revolutions." And they voted against the revolutionists. On the other hand, a portion of the *bourgeoisie* who voted on May the 13th for the list of the Union, voted in March for the Red list. The burgess element in favour of the Red list may be divided thus:—the malcontents, the compromised, and the timid. The malcontents are those who are always anxious to give a lesson to the Government who voted against the Government of Louis Bonaparte as they voted against the Provisional Government, for the reason that every Government annoys them, as the virtue of Aristides annoyed the Athenians. It is these bourgeoises who effected the Revolution of July, and allowed that of February to take place; they are revolutionists by temperament. The compromised are those whose affairs are in a bad position. Since February, the number increases every day. When a man is on the eve of bankruptcy, he hopes that a revolution will be a postponement, or even a liquidation. February was, for many a debtor, a definitive quittance. The timid are those who have paid a premium to the revolution, which they dread, in order to be insured by it against fire and pillage. Houses in the Rue des Bourdonnais, the Rue des Lombards, &c., can be named, the heads of which caused all their clerks and other *employes* to vote for the Socialist list. Such are the three divisions of the burgess class, who voted for the Socialists. We have lost some cowardly citizens; we have gained some brave workmen. We have, therefore, gained more than we have lost.

(From the Presse.)

It cannot be concealed that the cause of order has received a great check, said yesterday, with a grief which they did not attempt to conceal, the *Journal des Débats*, and all the journals of that old policy which carried Charles X. to Holyrood, and Louis Philippe to Claremont. We, on the contrary, affirm that the cause of order has obtained a precious triumph. We say so, because by the ballot of March 10, the people has learned what union and moderation could effect. It has learned that it had devoted and disinterested auxiliaries on whom it might depend. It has learned that it has everything to hope from the future. It has, in fact, learned that it is the majority. Now that it knows this, there is no danger of its inconsiderately fighting. The election of March 10 is the definitive victory of social right over brutal right; for the thought of depriving it of universal suffrage will not occur to the government. All idea of a *coup d'état* has been destroyed by the late vote. The minority and the Government, deprived as they are of all moral force by the sovereign decree of the electoral majority, who shall be mad enough to attempt to deprive the people of its right of suffrage, could not succeed in keeping up a struggle for three hours, or to lead astray three regiments. The army, less than ever, would consent to lend themselves to it. Let there, then, be no more question of a *coup d'état* undertaken with or without the assent of the minority. Let there be nothing now spoken of but the elections of 1852. Until then the people must make it a point of honour to observe the strictest order. That will be not only a mode of confounding their calumniators, but the means of depriving the impuissant of every protext for deceiving the credulous. Whatever the *Journal des Débats* and such journals may say, order, far from being shaken, has been consolidated by the late election. That election is the condemnation of timid policy by popular logic. From the triumph of timid policy everything was to be feared; from the triumph of popular logic, there is nothing to fear.

DECLINE OF OFFICIAL CREDIT.

(From the Spectator, February 9.)

CONFIDENCE in public men cannot survive such discussions as those of Wednesday and Thursday. The mistrust they inspire is wholly independent of the merits of the particular colonial or clerical question on which they happened to arise. A common phrase to express a man's honesty is, "his word is his bond": you cannot say so of any of the Ministers implicated in these discussions. Mr. Hume avowed that he did not believe Lord Grey, and that Lord Grey's statements are not believed in the Colonies: which is true; but is not that fact very *shocking*? Lord John Russell is charged with fraud, and has not fully rebutted the charge. All this involves much degradation and peril for our ruling classes. It destroys faith in their speech, however exalted; it invalidates their promises, mortifies their influence, and saps their power.

Towards the close of last session, Ministers consented to an understanding that Mr. Disraeli's proposition for bringing certain witnesses from Ceylon, in lieu of sending out a commission of inquiry, should be fulfilled; and the Committee was to name the witnesses. The Committee, pressed for time, and not prepared with specific names, delegated the nomination to its chairman, Mr. Baillie; and Mr. Hawes, a member of the Committee, concurred. But now Lord Grey refuses, on the plea that he will not be at the "orders" of Mr. Baillie, and that the voyage of the witnesses will be expensive. Lord John Russell, who ratified the understanding of last session, adopts the misunderstanding of this.

In some degree, this awkward position may be ascribed to the blundering of Mr. Hawes: but what are the facts before the public in this case? His manner—a bold and ready partisanship on behalf of his chief—is precisely what it has been before: he transposes documents; at one time he falls in with the plan of the Committee, at another he consents to have that implied pledge set aside, without abating his ready service for Lord Grey. What does the public inevitably infer from such conduct? That an Under Secretary of State may have as little substantive will or sensitive honour as a footman, and that *his* word is not to be relied upon: that his honour is not pledged to redeem his word, but is subject to orders from his master.

Earl Grey's breach of Lord John Russell's understanding and Mr. Hawes's pledge may not be dictated by motives meaner than perversity and pride—not elevated motives—but the facts remain, that he obstinately refuses to fulfil an understanding ratified by his chief and acted on by his body servant; and that in doing so he suppresses evidence hostile to his own administration. A man of sensitive honour, keenly alive to the necessity of maintaining confidence in his order and in public men, would have stretched a point of etiquette or practice to fulfil the natural interpretation of the understanding with his colleagues: Lord Grey does not scruple to stretch a point pretty often, but it is all the other way.

Lord John Russell consents to stand in the same equivocal position. He repudiates the natural interpretation of the understanding, and prefers an interpretation in the non-natural sense. It is an untoward circumstance that his obstructing the needful evidence tends to shield his own relative, Lord Torrington. Lord John's high position only makes this example more mischievous.

The naked results are, that an understanding of a kind very usual between public men, and very convenient, is broken; the concurrence of an official is set aside, as if it mattered nothing; public confidence and convenience are sacrificed to indulge Earl Grey's morbid perversity; and all this is done in order to the suppression of evidence adverse to the official persons concerned.

The other case is the manner in which Mr. Horsman's charge of fraud is treated by the Premier and the Home Secretary. It was slurred over in the debate on the Ecclesiastical Commission, but Mr. Roebuck had it out on Thursday. It amounts to this—that Lord John Russell pretended to accept certain amendments urged by Mr. Horsman for the Ecclesiastical Commissions Bill, and then covertly procured Sir George Grey to insert other amendments intended to conciliate the Archbishop of Canterbury. That is Mr. Horsman's charge. Lord John Russell's reply amounts to this—that he does not remember exactly what he said; that he did say he would "consider" Mr. Horsman's amendments; and that it might perhaps have been better if he had told Mr. Horsman the difference there was between them. But no account of the case can be put so damagingly as a hypothetical apology by the most powerful advocate of Ministers, the *Times*—"Rather than believe that any of the antagonist parties say what is absolutely untrue, or is utterly and insanely at fault, we are glad to take refuge in some hypothesis which will divide the blame between them. What if Mr. Horsman, being, as all men know, a very thorn in the Episcopal flesh and a considerable nuisance to any Minister who descends to a compromise with the Right Reverend Bench, presented himself, uninvited, to Lord John Russell last session, and expressed certain opinions as to the proper reconstruction of the Ecclesiastical Commission,—what if his Lordship was sufficiently astute to see that some advantage might be taken of this gratuitous move on the part of a troublesome antagonist;—what, if he said he would thereupon consult the Primate and other parties concerned, and that he confidently hoped that the amendments likely to ensue would meet with favour even in the wakeful eyes of the Anti-Episcopal Argus:—what if he, nevertheless, but not much to his surprise, found it impossible to make such amendments as Mr. Horsman would regard with unqualified satisfaction; what if he felt rather too much comfort in the thought that it was not his place to acquaint Mr. Horsman with the disappointment that awaited him, and if he therefore permitted it to transpire slowly and gently through the forms of the House;—what if the honorable member for Cockermouth himself, for once, was found napping, and was rather long in discovering that, so far as regards the session of 1849, he is not the supreme head of the Church in this country;—does not that hypothesis explain both Mr. Horsman's attack and Lord John Russell's defence?"

And what is all that but *jockeying* Mr. Horsman? Such is the supposititious apology to which the Ministerial advocate is reduced!

Mr. Horsman challenged Ministers to grant him a Committee of inquiry: Lord John Russell returned an indirect answer!

But why should Ministers care to preserve their character unimpeached? the acquiescent Commons do not demand it.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

NOTE addressed by Count Nesselrode to M. Brunnow on the subject of Greece, dated the 7th, (19th) of February:—

"No sooner had the dangers that menaced the peace of Europe, and caused by the precipitation with which Admiral Parker entered the Dardanelles, been removed, than the appearance of his squadron on the coast of Greece periled it anew. Russia finds it difficult to comprehend this anxiety to create complications in the East at a period when the repose of the west is exposed to so many perils." The note recounts how the British fleet unexpectedly presented itself at the Piræus, in a moment of profound peace (*en pleine paix*), and without the slightest intimation of the intentions of the English government; how Admiral Parker, after having been courteously and cordially received by the King and Queen, changed, the very next day, into an imperious *ultimatum* a demand for the settlement of claims of trifling importance, some of which were in progress of adjustment, &c. "A man," observes Count Nesselrode, "is the best judge of his own dignity, and Russia does not pretend to contest the right of the English Cabinet to appreciate and maintain its dignity as it thinks proper. Europe, more impartial, however, will decide if the measures resorted to were worthy of a mighty power like England towards a feeble and defenceless state. But what we are perfectly justified in remarking, and what we have a right to complain of, is the total want of courtesy towards the two powers who were parties to the treaty; who established the kingdom of Greece; who ever since the 6th July, 1827, have invariably acted together, and who have ever taken the same interest in the affairs of that country. Russia was well aware that England had private claims to settle with Greece, and that in 1847, during the administration of Coletti, she was on the point of adopting measures for their enforcement. But since that period she heard no more of them; and considering that far more important objects called elsewhere the attention of England, she, indeed, little expected that the solution of that question would appear to her so urgent as to justify the exercise of extreme measures. Had Russia received any intimation on the subject, she would have counselled Greece to attend to those claims, and if the latter refused to satisfy them, then, indeed, England might have adopted such measures as suited her to obtain redress. But England did not act so; England did not condescend to apprise either Russia or France of her intention. No communication to that effect was made, either at St. Petersburgh or at Paris; and it was only when the evil was done, and the mischief consummated, that the Russian and French governments were informed of it. The Russian minister at Athens twice offered his good offices to Mr. Wyse, who twice rejected them, saying that 'he would not accept the arbitration of the two powers in a question that did not concern them.' Yet Greece is not an isolated state; she cannot be said to be a power that is indebted to herself alone for her existence (et ne relevant que de lui-même). Greece is a state created by Russia and France, in virtue of the same rights, and on the same terms as it was by England. The three powers founded it in common, and bound themselves, each towards the two others, to respect its independence, to maintain its integrity, and to strengthen the dynasty they placed on the throne. Surely neither of those three powers can pretend, nor does it become either of them to undo its collective work, to threaten the independence of Greece, to encroach on its integrity, to endanger (ébranler) the existence of that dynasty by humbling it in the eyes of the world, by disturbing the tranquillity of the country, or exposing it to the attacks of factions, encouraged as they may be, by the presence of the English fleet, and perhaps to the horrors of civil war. Russia and France are essentially and materially interested in the maintenance of its repose. They have lent it funds, the repayment of which both these states desire no less than England. But they must necessarily condemn measures that are likely to incapacitate Greece from doing honour to her pecuniary engagements. They have, therefore, a right to inquire into the cause of a quarrel which is productive to them of such serious consequences, and to regard the affair, not by any means as the British minister asserts, in the light of an exclusively English question, but as one which, in an equal degree, affects both France and Russia. It is true that England communicated to Russia a list of her claims, but judging from the information supplied by the opposite party, they appeared somewhat exaggerated. At all events, whether we regard their amount or their object, they are out of all proportion with the means employed to enforce them. The same may be said, *à fortiori*, of the two small islands contiguous to the Hellenic continent, and which England claims as belonging to the Ionian islands. This becomes a territorial question, and on it Russia and France are justified in demanding in virtue of what title England presumes to change a *status quo* that has lasted for 18 years; to take upon herself to reconstruct the map of Greece, and to appropriate any portion, how small soever, of her territory? This is a question that must be examined into by the three powers. Russia, England, and France having assigned to Greece a certain extent of frontier and coast considered sufficient for her defence, you will ask if that object can be attained if England be authorized to have a footing in these small islands, one of which is situate within one-eighth of a mile from the coast? The Emperor instructs you to make serious representations to the English government, and to invite it in the most earnest manner to hasten the cessation of a state of things which there is nothing whatever to render necessary, or to justify, and which exposes Greece to disasters and dangers of a most serious kind.

"The manner in which your representations will be received will throw much light on the nature of the relations which we may hereafter expect to entertain with England, and, I will add, on her position with respect to all the powers, great and small, whose coasts are exposed to sudden attack. It will also enable us to judge whether England, abusing the position afforded to her by her immense maritime superiority, contemplates in future to pursue a distinct and isolated policy (politique d'isolement), regardless of those engagements which bind her with other governments, to free herself from all joint and common obligations, and all community of action (soladarité d'action), and to authorise each of the great powers, whenever an opportunity shall offer, to follow, as regards the weak and defenceless, no other rule but their own good will and pleasure; no other right but that of material force (à ne reconnaitre envers les foibles d'autres regie que sa volanté, d'autre droit que la force materielle)."

INJURY BY AN EXPLOSION OF GUN-COTTON.—At the South Wales Circuit Assizes, held on Friday, at Swansea, before Mr. Justice Williams and a special jury, the above case was tried. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Rhys Hopkins Rhys, a young man of [illegible] requirements in the mining district, against [illegible] Hall and Co., well-known [illegible] in gun-cotton, to recover compensation for the loss of his sight through an explosion of gun-cotton. The damages were laid at £10,000. It appeared from the evidence adduced that the plaintiff was invited by the defendants to witness divers experiments, with a view of showing the superiority of gun-cotton over gunpowder for blasting minerals and rocks. The experiments were tried in the limestone quarries near Dowlais, and, by the neglect and unskilfulness of the persons intrusted with conducting them, an explosion took place, by which the plaintiff and other persons were most seriously injured. The plaintiff, at the time of the accident, was in a fair way of realizing an honest independence, but by the accident, notwithstanding that every remedy possible had been tried, and the most eminent oculists employed, he had become totally blind, and rendered quite helpless. From the evidence of Mr. Martin, a mineral agent, it appeared that several experiments had been successfully made upon small portions of rocks, when Mr. Wheeler, who acted as the agent for the defendants, and conducted all the operations, was asked whether there was not a larger hole to be had for trying an experiment. Upon this, Mr. Wheeler tried to introduce a cartridge, containing 6 lbs. of cotton, which was equal to 36 lbs. of powder, into another hole, but could not. He then said he would cut it open and put it in loose. Several persons asked him whether this would not be dangerous, but he said it would not, and commenced forcing the cotton in with a stick. It was then rammed in by another person with an iron bar, when an explosion ensued, and all that were near were injured more or less. The plaintiff was standing close to the hole. If the cotton had not been taken out of the cartridge, no accident would have happened. Other evidence was produced to show that the experiments were not judiciously conducted. Mr. Justice Williams, in summing up, left three questions for the consideration of the jury, namely—first, if the agency of Mr. Wheeler, who conducted the experiments, was proved against the defendants; and secondly, if it was proved that the plaintiff attended by the invitation of the defendants; and thirdly, if so proved, the amount of damages to which the plaintiff was entitled. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £1,500.—*Observer.*

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA, VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A deputation of gentlemen waited on the Secretary of the Treasury, on Wednesday, for the purpose of advocating the "Cape of Good Hope" route for the conveyance of the proposed Government mails by steam to Australia. Amongst those present were the following: Sir James Duke, M.P., Messrs. J. A. Bagshawe, P. W. Flower, Hanson Watson, E. Gore, W. Young, P. Home, Captain C. D. Hays, and several other merchants and gentlemen interested in the Cape, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. The above gentlemen—who represent the interests of a large and influential body of the commercial community of those colonies, and more particularly the colonists themselves—argued in favour of the Cape route over all others, on the grounds, first, that the distance via the Cape to Australia and New Zealand, does not exceed the other routes via Singapore or Panama but by a comparative trifle; that the Cape route is always open to us, and that the voyage could be performed in the same time, and with less risk, taking into consideration the delays consequent on overland conveyance and re-shipment of mails by the other routes. That by the Cape the packet would leave the mails *en route* to all our African possessions more particularly the Cape of Good Hope, the new colony of Natal, and the Mauritius; and that facility would be thus afforded for a regular and speedy conveyance of mails to all those colonies, which would be by any other route entirely overlooked, but would also offer the same facility for passengers and goods at as cheap a rate as by sailing vessels, a commercial interest which would prove to be of the greatest benefit to the colonies and to the mother country in future. That the same benefits that the direct line would give for emigration and commerce to the Cape would be extended to Australia and New Zealand; and it was argued that the Government should be urged to consider these benefits in deciding on so important a matter, although it should cost a greater sum to convey the mails by this route than by any other proposed, because while the mails would be carried with as much regularity and certainty by the Cape, the same packets might be fitted for the purpose of emigration and the conveyance of merchandise. The deputation received an intimation that these statements would be laid before her Majesty's Government, and that they would receive due attention.—*Morning Chronicle, March 1.*

ORIGIN OF WARS.—The history of every war is very like a scene I once saw in Nithsdale. Two boys from different schools met one fine day upon the ice. They eyed each other with rather jealous and indignant looks, and with defiance on each brow. "What are you glowrin at, Billy?" "What's that to you? I'll look where I've a mind, an' hinder me if you daur." A hearty blow was a return to this, and then such a battle began. It being Saturday, all the boys of both schools were on the ice; and the fight instantly became general and desparate. I asked one of the party what they were pelting the others for? What they had done to them? "O, naething at a' man; we just want to gie them a good thrashin'." After fighting till they were quite exhausted, one of the principal heroes stepped forth between covered with blood, and his clothes torn to tatters, and addressed the belligerent parties thus—"Weel, I'll tell you what we'll do wi' ye; if ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane." There was no more of it—the war was at an end, and the boys scattered away to their play. I thought at the time, and have often thought since, that that trivial affray was the best epitome of war in general that I have ever seen. Kings and ministers of state are just as a set of grown-up children, exactly like the children I speak of, with only this material difference, that, instead of fighting out the needless quarrels they have raised, they sit in safety and look on, hound out their innocent but servile subjects to battle, and then after a waste of blood and treasure, are glad to make the boys' conditions, "If ye'll let us alane we'll let you alane."—*The Ettrick Shepherd's Lay Sermons.*

HIBERNIAN ELOQUENCE.—Alas! many a poor fellow who would be happy as a pedagogue, becomes, by sheer vanity, a miserable man as a barrister. I have been told of a young man's converting the saying of "not throwing stones in a glass-house," into "not projecting missiles in a frail habitation." And even by barristers of some eminence will slips be made. In a recent trial, an eloquent counsellor exclaimed, with regard to the defendant, "until that viper put his foot amongst them!" Another barrister said of an individual, "he took the bull by the horns, and charged him with perjury!" In an assize court, a lawyer thus spoke to a jury: "I smell a rat, I see it brewing in the storm, and with your assistance, gentlemen of the jury, I shall nip it in the bud!" Another has said, "Knocking the hydra-head of faction a rap over the knuckles!" An eminent brow-beating barrister has described the way of life of one or more individuals, "Living from hand to mouth, like birds in the air." A mule has been made to have trousers, when a lawyer said of an individual, "He put the key in his pocket in a most mulish manner." And we all have heard of Sergeant Gould's speaking of the "dark oblivion of a brow;" and of his having been twitted as speaking nonsense to the jury, and of his replying "that it was good enough for them."—*Dolman's Magazine.*

REMOVAL OF THE "TABLET" TO DUBLIN.—Mr. Lucas, the Editor of the Roman Catholic *Tablet*, has sounded a retreat from the uncongenial and heretic British soil, and removed with his publication to Dublin—in hope, we presume, of a doubling circulation. It is strange, apparently, that this step should have been rendered necessary by the cold support given to a journal, whose happy adoption of the patronage of the immaculate Lady of Victories was so bravely maintained at the outset, as to have acquired we are told, 'the confidence of the Faithful of that Church, which, like Mary, is all fair and without spot, by the keenness, the vigour, and the true generosity with which the *Tablet* has asserted her rights, and upheld her honour.' [illegible] is; and the editor has acted discreetly in trying, like Balaam, whether shifting his [illegible] will enable him to curse the enemies [illegible] to greater advantage. The truth is, [illegible] English Catholicism retains enough of the indigenous spirit of the soil, to refuse communion with the ultraism of Transmontane Mariolatry, and with the coarse, truculent, seditious violence of M'Hale, and the Maynooth priesthood.—*Patriot.*

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A very singular investigation is now going on in this state with reference to a valuable property, known as the Poulteney Estate. The Attorney General has been authorised by the legislature to try the title of the present trustees, for the purpose of escheating the lands if it be practicable. The reason of this is, that the tenants who have long occupied and improved the soil, are unable to purchase it in fee simple, and are generally compelled to take leases at rents and with rent services not compatible with our institutions. The story is this:—A large tract was purchased by a Scotchman of the name of Williamson, in 1788 in the then wilds of New York, but secretly in trust for Sir William Poulteney, who, as an alien, was incompetent by our law to hold any real estate. Williamson became a citizen, and in 1798, being a member of the legislature, procured an act to be passed by which any alien within three years from the date of the passing of the act could purchase and hold real estate. Under this law, three days before it expired he conveyed the estate in question to Sir William Poulteney. The grantee died in 1805 intestate, leaving a daughter, Henrietta, Countess of Bath, his only heir. The Countess died in 1808 without issue, and also intestate, except as to her personal estate. Her heir was said to be a Scottish baronet, Sir John Lowther Johnstone. For his benefit (as his supposed) a further act was procured to be passed in 1807, securing the title to the heirs and devisees of those who purchased under the original law. Sir John died in 1811, it is alleged, without issue, but left a deed of disposition in Scotland, and a will in London, vesting the Poulteney estate in fee and in trust to Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, Masterton Ure, and Andrew Cathcart, to pay off his Scottish debts and his English debts, and then to invest the residue of the estate in copyhold property adjoining his estates in Scotland. Almost half a century has elapsed, and the trust is still unclosed. About 100,000 dollars annually are now remitted to these trustees by the American agent, and the property is actually worth more than two millions of dollars. The value of this property has been greatly enhanced by the construction of our works of internal improvement, towards which it has contributed nothing. The points of law made are, that the present heirs, if any, of Sir John Lowther cannot hold under that act; next, that there are no heirs, and that trusteeships were not contemplated by either of the facts referred to, and that in fact, none of the parties ever really held the property in their own right, and that if any heir was entitled to it, it was not Sir John. It is proposed to issue a commission to examine the records in Scotland and England and also the present King of Hanover, to ascertain the truth of the alleged descents and interests, and thereon to institute proceedings for reinvesting the title in the state of New York. It is presumed his Majesty of Hanover will not consent to be examined, and so the matter stands, or rather is in progress. But if I am not very much mistaken, there are heirs of Sir John living in England of the name of Estcourt, a daughter of his having married a clergyman of that name—*New York Correspondent of Daily News.*

DR. PUSEY.—Edward Bouverie Pusey is the second son of the late Hon Philip Pusey, and grandson of the Earl of Radnor. His father assumed the name of Pusey on becoming the possessor of Pusey, in the county of Berks, an estate held by that family from a period considerably anterior to the Norman conquest, and held under a grant from Canute by cornage, or the service of a horn. The Pusey horn is well known to antiquaries. Dr. Pusey was born in 1800, and entered the University of Oxford in 1818, as a gentleman commoner of Christ Church. His name appears in the first class in 1822. Shortly afterwards he became a fellow of Oriel College; in 1824 he obtained the prize for the Latin essay, and in 1828 he became Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church. In this year he married a lady, since deceased. In 1825 he had taken the degree of M.A. and at the usual periods he subsequently took those of B.D. and D.D. Dr. Pusey is in his forty-ninth year. He is somewhat under the middle size, pale, and of a meditative and intellectual countenance. As a preacher, he is calm, logical, and persuasive, and there is an air of sincerity about every word which he utters which is never without its effect. His theological views were at one time supposed to be verging towards those of the German theologians, but they underwent a very decided change before the year 1833, when he became one of the founders of the association out of which sprang the "Tracts for the Times."—*New Spirit of the Age.*

AN AMIABLE SPECULATOR.—In 1785 Mr. Atkinson, said to be an adventurer from the north, was a great speculator. That he acted with judgment may be gathered from the fact of his dying possessed of half a million. A curious, but not a parsimonious man, he occasionally performed eccentric actions. During one of the pauses in a dinner conversation he suddenly turned to a lady by whom he sat and said, "If you, madam, will trust me with £1000 for three years I will employ it advantageously." The character of the speaker was known; the offer so frankly made was as frankly accepted, and in three years to the very day Mr. Atkinson waited on the lady with £10,000, to which amount the sagacity of the citizen had increased the sum entrusted to him.—*Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange.*

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

July 12.—Berkshire, barque, 582 tons, Captain Whyte, from Nelson the 27th June. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Bell and child, Mr. E. W. Bell, Mr. C. A. Bell, Miss Wilkie, and Miss Howard.

DEPARTURES.

July 12.—Dart, brig, 154 tons, Captain Innes, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Pelling, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Soman, Mr. and Mrs. Gotoord, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Pow, Rev. Mr. Musgrave.

July 12.—Cadet, barque, 347 tons, Captain Oliphant, for Adelaide via Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—H.M.S. Havannah, for Auckland; George, for London; Swan, for the South Sea Islands.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office, as follow:—

For Hobart Town.—By the Emma, this evening, at 6.

For London.—By the Asia, this evening, at 6.

CLEARANCES.

July 12.—Asia, ship, 523 tons, Captain Roskell, for London. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Ramsbottom and child, Miss Ramsbottom, Rev. W. H. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh and servant, Captain M'Kellar, Mrs. Eccleston, Master and Miss Eccleston, Mr. Mose, Mr. Smallman, Dr. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. Bromley and three children, Mr. Lilley, Mr. M'Nien, Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Creswick and two children, Mrs. Fogarty, Mrs. Besmond and child, Mr. Moore, Mr. Rees, Mr. Germaine, Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown, Mr. Symes.

July 12.—Swan, cutter, 31 tons, Captain Taylor, for the South Sea Islands, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. W. Young, Mr. D.sestre, Mr. James Young.

July 12.—Lillias, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Rea, for Geelong. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Paten, N. Paten, E. Downs.

EXPORTS.

June 12.—Asia, ship, 523 tons, Captain Roskell, for London: 156 casks tallow, 10 bales wool, David Cohen and Co.; 35 casks tallow, 2 casks honey, J. B. Rundle; [illegible] casks tallow, 16 bales wool, [illegible]; [illegible] hides, George [illegible]; 29 casks tallow, J. [illegible] Gosling; 60 casks tallow, Ray and [illegible]; 155 casks tallow, George [illegible], 65 casks tallow, [illegible] Levey; 66 casks tallow, George A. Lloyd; 33 casks [illegible], 37 casks [illegible], 27 casks tallow, 13 bales wool, 7208 horns, James Taylor; 155 casks tallow, 51 [illegible] wool, 8000 treenails, Lyall Scott, and Co.; 16 bales wool, 20 casks tallow, Henry Dangar; 104 bales wool, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 10 bales wool, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 68 bales wool, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 bale wool, 10 casks sperm oil, William Hindson; 25 tons bones, L. and S. Spyer; 42 cases borax, Henry Ferris, 20 bales wool, A. Sillitoe; 23 casks tallow, 126 hides, 910 tins boiled beef, Newcastle Provision Preserving Company; 30 tons hoop iron, J. C. Korff. Recapitulation—309 bales wool, 1006 casks tallow, 2716 hides, 25 tons bones, 30 tons hoop iron, 10 casks sperm oil, 42 cases borax, 7298 horns, 910 tins boiled beef, 2 casks honey, 8000 treenails.

July 12.—Lillias, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Rae, for Geelong: 11 packages furniture, Dr. Day; 3 tons flax, G. Thorne and Co.; 279 logs cedar, 522 deals, J. Cook; 28 bags coffee, Parkinson; 9 cases wine, R C. Gordon; 76 bags salt, Stevens; 4 cases, 1 bale, C. Newton and Brother; 1 cask, Parker; 5 jars honey, 7 cases fruit, J. Rea; 3 cases stoves, P. N. Russell; 1 crate crockery, W. Rutledge; 43 coils wool-lashing, M. E. Murnin.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 12.—William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 70 bags wheat, 45 kegs butter, 5 casks ale, 2000 feet timber, and 2 tons bark; Maitland, steamer, 104, Paine, from Morpeth, with 2 casks tallow, 8 bales skins, 6 bags bacon, 11 bags wheat, and 45 trusses hay; Rose, steamer, 172, Harden, from Morpeth, with 39 trusses hay, 203 bags grain, 61 pigs, 1 calf, and 5 puncheons gin.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 12.—Hawkesbury Lass, 14, Woodbury, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Magnet, 17, Kerr, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; Elizabeth, 38, Prout, for the Richmond, in ballast; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Christopher George, 58, Currie, for the Richmond, with sundries; Bramble, 54, Millie, for the Richmond, in ballast; Fancy, 34, Barter, for Merambula, with sundries; Maitland, steamer, 104, Paine, for Morpeth, with sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

Clearance.—July 11. Lady Margaret, brig, Captain Young, for Calcutta, with 200 tons coals.

The Chasely, Sarah, Sir John Byng, and Thomas and Henry, were waiting for coal, and the Julindur was under the shoot, loading for San Francisco. The Lady Clarke was about to take in stock for New Zealand.

PORT PHILLIP.

Arrivals.—July 2. Teazer, schooner, 58 tons, Aldrich, master, from Hobart Town 26th June. 4. Adelaide, shooner, 96 tons, Pitt, master, from Hobart Town via Launceston.

The Benjamin Heape, for the Mauritius, and the Sir Robert Sale, for Hongkong, cleared out at Port Phillip on the 3rd instant.

The Emily, ship, 800 tons, Captain Hervey, with emigrants, was to leave Plymouth in April, for Sydney.

The schooner Mary Ann has been chartered by the Roman Catholic Missionaries, to proceed to their several stations in the South Seas.

A new steamer called the White Hawk, built by Mr. John Watson, and the engine and boiler made by Mr. Gillespie, engineer, New Wharf, made an experimental trip on the 13th instant to Long Bay, a distance of thirty miles from Hobart Town and back to Watson's Dock-yard, when her qualities gave the greatest satisfaction to all on board. Captain Storie commanded her during the trip. The steam machinery worked beautifully, and propelled the vessel down the river at the rate of eleven knots per hour, under easy steam, and there is no doubt that more may be got out of her by an additional force of steam. Not the slightest vibration in the engine, which is a condensing one, could be distinguished. The White Hawk is about fifty tons burthen, and twenty five horse power. The construction of the engine is highly creditable to Mr. Gillespie, and the finishing could not be surpassed in England. We understand that this is the first condensing marine engine that has ever been made in Van Diemen's Land. The boiler is a patent tubular one, and is the first that has been attempted in any of the Australian colonies. Altogether, this experimental trip was most agreeable to all parties, and shows what mechanical talent united with industry and perseverance can accomplish. We understand that Mr. Watson is going to build another steamer of the same description.—*Hobart Town Britannia.*

The Munford.—This fine brigantine, which is about 170 tons burthen, old measurement, and carries a cargo of above 250 tons, was sold by public auction, on the New Wharf, by Mr. T. Y. Lowes, on Tuesday last. The purchasers were Messrs. Boys and Hall, of the Old Wharf, who obtained her for £1100. The Munford was built at Yarmouth in 1835, and sails well, having made her return trip from San Francisco in sixty-five days.—*Hobart Town Courier.*

The new colonial brig Queen of Scots, of 180 tons, now added to our colonial marine, is to be put up to public competition by Messrs. Hay and Ivey, on Friday, the 28th June, at the Franklin Wharf. This vessel has been built by Messrs. M'Mechan and M'Inness, at the Huon, for what is called a regular clipper. She is solid in frame, without any filling up, entirely copper-bolted and copper-fastened, and she is said to be one of the finest craft ever built on the shores of the Derwent.—*Colonial Times.*

The schooner Red Rover has been purchased by Mr Butler, of Williams Town, for £820. It was said she would be laid on as a trader between Williams Town and Warrnambool, and the supposition that such has been decided on is confirmed by her long absence.—*Col. Times.*

MIDDLETON'S SHOAL.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

H.M.S Havannah,
Sydney, July 11, 1850.

Sir,—I send you herewith the latitude and longitude of Middleton's Shoal, as determined by Commander Oliver, of H.M.S. Fly.

As the position differs somewhat from that assigned to it on the charts in general use, the publication of the same may be of service to masters of vessels and others employed in these seas.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN E. ERSKINE,
Captain and senior officer on Australasian Station.

Lat. 29·22 S.
Long. 159·12 E.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High Water morn.	High Water even.
13	SATURDAY	7 2	4 58	10 12	10 30
14	SUNDAY	7 2	4 58	10 50	11 10

Moon—first quarter, 4·46 P.M. July 16.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, July 13,

Will be produced the popular drama of JACK IN THE WATER: or, THE LADDER OF LIFE! Edmund Lorrington, Mr. Arabin; Sidney Loftus, Mr. J. Howson; Charles Jauney, Mr. Willis; Mr. Quillet, Mr. Spencer; Florimond Fregile, Mr. Hydes; Didapper, Mr. Evans; Joe Hatch, Mr. Rogers; Jack in the Water, Mr. F. Howson; Emily Lorrington, Mrs. Guerin; Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Gibbs; Betty, Madame Torning. To be followed by the interlude of WHO SPEAKS FIRST? To conclude with the extravaganza entitled THE ENCHANTED ISLE.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The mistaken policy of the Government in taxing the conveyance of Newspapers by Post, is very properly exciting public attention, and meetings have recently been held in different parts of the colony for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain a repeal of the Postage on Newspapers. At the time that the Uniform Postage Act was in Committee before the Legislative Council, the proposal to tax newspapers was pressed upon the consideration of the House, and eventually carried, from the dread of a deficiency in the postal revenue,—an act of financial diplomacy continually urged when an alteration, repeal, or partial abolition of a tax is proposed. How is the deficiency to be made up? say the Government. And the Government itself replies by reducing the tax upon letters, and placing a postage on newspapers.

The stale argument urged for providing for a deficiency, had weight with the majority of the Members of Council, and the Government proposal was adopted. It appeared to us at the time that the Council committed an error in the decision at which it arrived. The uniform postage on letters should have had a fair trial for two or three years previously to levying a postage on newspapers. The propriety of adding to the revenue by the transmission of letters is allowed on all sides to be unconstitutional and oppressive. It was deservedly scouted when the Penny Postage Bill was before the House of Commons; and though a deficiency, and a large deficiency, was predicted as likely to be the result of the introduction of the penny postage in England, no proposal of a substituted tax to make up the deficiency was ever made. The impost of new taxes, unless under very peculiar circumstances, should be always strenuously resisted. Give the Government a yard, and it will take an ell. If the deficiency under the new system of postage should be greater than they anticipate, there is no reason why they should not by-and-by propose an increased postage on newspapers; and then where is the principle, if admitted, to terminate? We were told, in the debate upon the Bill, that there was a stamp on newspapers, as well as a tax on advertisements, in England. We never could see what this had to do as an argument for the proposed impost, since neither the one nor the other form items of postal revenue in the United Kingdom. It was, however, an argument that was used, and it had in all probability some weight in determining the question. Mr. Nichols has recently felt the pulse of the Government on this subject. A few days ago, he enquired of the Colonial Secretary "whether it was contemplated by the Government to introduce during the present session any measure for abolishing the postage charge upon newspapers?" The Colonial Secretary replied in the negative, and added "it was not considered that any such step could be taken with safety to the revenue, as the experience which they had already had in the working of the system was only that of one quarter; and assuming that there would be a falling off in the income, owing to the number of stamps unused in the hands of the public, this postage of newspapers could not be abolished without the hazard of a considerable deficiency in the revenue."

On the very evening that the Colonial Secretary vouchsafes an answer to Mr. Nichols' enquiry, a meeting is held at Goulburn, "for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Legislative Council, for the abolition of the postage charge on newspapers," followed a few days after by a meeting at Bungonia, which had been convened for a similar purpose. At both these meetings solid objections were raised to the established impost, and substantial and sound reasons urged for its repeal. From what we can gather from these proceedings, the present system of newspaper postage presses severely on the residents in the bush, and instead of the uniform postage being an advantage, it is to many a transfer of a tax from epistolary correspondence to newspapers, and to those whose correspondence is limited, little or no benefit is derived from the change. In the petition adopted at Goulburn, one circumstance is stated in relief, which was not, so far as we can recollect, noticed in the debate upon the Bill. The paragraph to which we allude states that, "direct services are rendered by the press to the Government by the publishing of the sale of town and country lands, impounding notices, and other information." Would, we ask, such advantageous sales of colonial land be effected if the notices in the *Gazette* were not copied into the public papers? The circulation of the *Gazette* is so limited, that intended sales of waste lands would scarcely ever be heard of, but for the notices published gratuitously in the Sydney and provincial journals. Ought not the advantages arising from the promulgation of proposed land sales, bringing more bidders together, and increasing competition, to be considered as an equivalent for any deficiency that the revenue might sustain by the uniform postage? Ought not the Government to open channels by means of which information may be communicated, rather than close them by taxing the means by which information is conveyed? In the metropolis of the colony, where information is readily and speedily obtained, the colonists are not taxed; in the bush, where difficulties present themselves, the settlers are mulct with a postage on newspapers. Referring again to the tax on newspapers and advertisements in England, the Colonial Secretary, in the debate on the Postage Bill last session, said, "those who contended that newspapers ought to be placed here upon the same footing as they were in England, probably forgot the imposts to which they were subjected in the mother country. If these persons were prepared to say that newspapers should be submitted to a stamp tax of one penny, and that there should be duty upon advertisements to the extent of, he believed, half-a-crown in each case as a minimum charge, then they were prepared to impose charges which the Government never dreamt of." In answer to this argument we would remind the Colonial Secretary that both these taxes are imposed before the sale of the paper, and therefore fall equally on the citizen inhabiting the town where the paper is published, as the citizen living at a distance to whom the paper may be sent. But here, whilst the citizen of Sydney is exempt, the settler is unequally and unjustly taxed.

The inhabitants of Goulburn and Bungonia have set an example which has already been followed in Camden and Narellan, as well as at the Hawkesbury and Hunter River districts and ought immediately to be adopted by every town and district in the colony. Every one is interested in obtaining a rapid diffusion of knowledge at a cheap rate. The reply of the Colonial Secretary is far from satisfactory. No time should be lost in petitioning the Council for the abolition of this odious and partial tax. If the hands of the liberal members are strengthened, the Government will be compelled to take the question into their consideration. It is idle to suppose that the Government would not listen to repeated petitions from without. Let the experiment be tried, and if the Government will not then yield to public opinion, it is open to Mr. Nichols, or some other honorable member, to bring forward the question. The subject is one of paramount importance—it affects a large class of colonists, and the agitation for repeal of the postage on newspapers, which has now commenced, must be steadily persevered in, to ensure the consummation of so desirable an object.

THE ESTIMATES.

No. II. Expenditure.

In looking into the Estimates of Expenture for the year 1851, out of the General Revenue, we shall, in the first place, according to former usage, compare the expenditure of each year under the present administration with that of the last year under the Government of Sir George Gipps. In so doing we are influenced by no invidious motives, but simply by the consideration that questions of this nature are best understood when illustrated by some such process.

The administration of His Excellency Sir C. A. Fitz Roy commenced in the year 1846. The gross expenditure out of the General Revenue, in the year 1845, was £251,000

The expenditure of each of the subsequent four years was—

1846	269,600
1847	289,800
1848	311,800
1849	305,800*

The amounts and ratios in which the expenditure of the last four years respectively exceeded that of 1845, were, then, as follows—

			Per cent.
1846	exceeded 1845 by	£18,600, or	7
1847		38,800, or	15
1848		60,800, or	24
1849		54,800, or	22

On comparing expenditure with revenue, it will be found that last year was the first under the present administration in which the proper income of the year exceeded the disbursements.

	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Deficit
1846	£269,000	£261,000	£ 5,000
1847	289,800	273,000	16,800
1848	311,800	299,400	12,400
			Surplus
1849	305,800	323,800	18,000
			Deficit.
Total	£1,177,000	£1,160,800	£16,200

The deficiency of the first three of the above years was met by the surplus (£58,000) brought from 1845.

From the past we now turn to the future. The supply voted last session for the service of the current year was £315,100. Adding to this the amount of the Supplementary Estimate, £17,200, we have a total anticipated expenditure for 1850 of £332,300.

The estimate of expenditure for 1851 is £366,100; and assuming that the Supplementary Estimate for that year will be equal to the like estimate for the present year, the total expenditure of 1851 must be taken at the enormous aggregate of £383,300.

Our assumption that the Supplementary Estimate of next year will not be less in amount than that of the present year is borne out by experience. Last year we assumed that the Supplementary Estimate of 1850 would equal that of 1849; whereas it exceeds it by more than £3,000.

The comparison between the anticipated expenditure of these two years and the actual expenditure of 1845, will therefore stand thus:—

1850	will exceed 1845 by	£81,300, or 32 per cent.	
1851		132,300, or 52 per cent.	

In reviewing the estimates of last year, we showed, on the authority of Parliamentary papers, that the mean average cost of Government, in ratio to population, in the four colonies of Barbadoes, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Jamaica, was 10s. per head. The average in New South Wales was last year about 25s. per head.

In juxtaposition with the column of expenditure estimated for 1851, there is a column showing the actual expenditure of 1849; but as this latter column does not include the whole expenditure belonging to that year, and as it is impossible for any person but the Auditor-General to say what proportion of the sum left out belongs to the respective items, the figures are quite useless for the purpose of comparison, except with regard to the sum total. Under these circumstances, we must content ourselves with a comparison between the estimates for the years 1850 and 1851, which in classification and arrangement are exactly alike.

	Estimate for 1850.	1851.	Increase.
Establishments	£ 95,720	£ 99,843	£ 8,123
Pensions, &c.	500	500	......
Charitable Allowances	4,310	9,760	5,450
Education, exclusive of Establishments	18,705	22,051	3,346
Medical, ditto	3,864	4,799	935
Police and Gaols, ditto	24,756	31,491	6,735
Rent	356	616	260
Transport	2,145	2,947	803
Conveyance of Mails	23,352	25,100	1,748
Works and Buildings	29,001	35,233	6,232
Miscellaneous	5,640	11,740	6,100
Drawbacks	1,900	2,700	800
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	650	950	300
			Decrease.
Administration of Justice, exclusive of Establishments	1,695	1,565	130
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	16,318	15,606	749
Totals	£228,942*	£264,895*	£35,953

Thus, with the exception of trivial reductions in two instances, every item of expenditure estimated for next year shows a considerable increase on the estimate for the current year. The £35,953 of aggregate increase is at the rate of nearly sixteen per cent. On the other hand, the increase in the revenue is estimated at no more than £21,600, or little above six per cent.

Though our financial views do not in all respects coincide with those of Mr. Donaldson, we fully agree with the honorable gentleman that the expenditure encroaches far too near the extreme verge of revenue, and that sound policy demands the reservation of a much larger margin of surplus income.

* These totals are exclusive of the Civil List, Customs, Excise, &c.

* The amount of expenditure shown in the Abstract for 1849, was £275,976; but to this we have added the £29,802 not brought to account, for reasons before explained. It will be seen that we use round numbers.

The miners at Newcastle still refuse to go to work. Mr. Ebsworth, the Australian Agricultural Company's superintendent, has offered to meet the demand of the men half way, and give an increase of three-pence a ton; but unless they obtain the full amount they ask, an increase of sixpence, they declare they will not go down the pit. Between sixty and seventy men have thus thrown themselves out of employment. Although the temporary inconvenience of a scarcity of fuel will be great, we do not consider that of so much importance as the permanent injury to the colony, and more particularly to the town of Newcastle, which this strike must cause. Shipping for the conveyance of more than two thousand tons of coal (exclusive of coasters) is now lying idle at Newcastle, and four thousand tons more would have proceeded there in the course of the month, if no difficulty in procuring coal had arisen. An immense export of coal to California, Panama, and the west coast of South America, was commencing, and persons who have means of obtaining information are of opinion that from the cheapness and the facility of obtaining coal at Newcastle, the export to foreign ports next year would have amounted to upwards of fifty thousand tons. There is a gentleman now in Sydney connected with the American steamers in the California trade, who is prepared to enter into contracts for twenty thousand tons. But when intelligence reaches distant ports that there is an uncertainty in procuring coals this trade will be materially checked, and a ship being detained for a month now may be the means of preventing her from visiting Newcastle again. Have the men who have struck no friend at Newcastle to point out to them that the course they are pursuing will lead to a permanent reduction of wages, and that they are ruining their own trade, and materially injuring the interest of the town?

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday.

The Speaker took the Chair at twenty-five minutes past three.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DONALDSON presented a petition from Mr. James Moring, complaining of certain losses which he had sustained in the carrying out his duties as an officer under the Electoral Act in the year 1848, and praying for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into this matter.—Received.

Dr. DICKSON presented a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of Geelong, praying that the operation of the Melbourne Private Streets Bill might be extended to the town of Geelong.—Received.

Dr. DICKSON also presented a petition from the same corporate officers, praying that a sum of money might be voted for deepening their harbour, for repairing their wharf, and for constructing a road to Melbourne.—Received.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR presented a petition from the district of Illawarra, praying that the necessary steps might be taken to procure a repeal of the postage charge upon newspapers.—Received.

Mr. WENTWORTH presented a petition from Mr. Henry Fisher, of the Glenmore Distillery, suggesting that, in legislating upon the production of colonial spirits, a scale of differential duties might with great advantage be adopted in favour of the latter, but protesting against conferring the right of distillation upon any other class of persons than the duly licensed distillers.—Received.

NEW BILLS.

Two messages were presented to the House from his Excellency the Governor, viz.:—

Message No. 21.

Chas. A. Fitz Roy,
Governor:

In accordance with the provisions of the Act for the Government of New South Wales, 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 76, the Governor transmits to the Legislative Council the draft of a Bill, intituled, "A Bill to authorise the Surveyor-General to enclose certain parts of the public road running through Hyde Park, in the City of Sydney, known as a continuation of Macquarie-street, and to authorise the same to be included within the enclosures of the Domain, known as Hyde Park."

2. The object of this Bill is to close up the present continuation of the line of Macquarie-street from St. James' Church to Liverpool-street, and add the space thus gained to Hyde Park, which will then be comprised in two compact areas instead of being divided into four blocks as at present.

3. The closing of Macquarie-street from Park to Liverpool street was pressed upon the attention of the Government by a memorial signed by a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but it was conceived that the reasons which were alleged for closing that line of street from Liverpool to Park street were equally applicable to that portion of it running from Park-street to the north extremity of Hyde Park.

Message No. 22.

Melbourne General Cemetery Bill: "A Bill for the Establishment and Regulation by Trustees of a General Cemetery, near the City of Melbourne."

Government House, Sydney,
12th July, 1850.

The messages and Bills were ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

Adjournment having been moved by Mr. PARKER, the motion was carried, and the debate adjourned until Tuesday next.

The division on the proposal for adjournment was as follows:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. M'Intyre	Dr. Dickson
Mr. Berry	Mr. Murray
Colonial Treasurer	Colonel Snodgrass
Auditor-General	Mr. Cooper
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Nichols
Mr. James Macarthur	Mr. Martin
Mr. Moor	Mr. Byrnes
Mr. Allen	Mr. Oakes
Mr. Wm. Macarthur	Mr. Fitzgerald
Captain King	Mr. Wentworth
Mr. Icely	Mr. Lamb
Collector of Customs	Mr. Donaldson (teller)
Mr. Darvall	
Mr. Parker (teller)	

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Mr. NICHOLS moved the following resolutions:—(1.) That the appointment to all offices under the Government in this colony should be vested absolutely in the local Executive. (2.) That no person should be appointed to any office under the Government of this colony unless he were previously a *bond fide* settled inhabitant thereof. (3.) That no recommendation from the authorities in the mother country should give any person a right to be appointed to any office under the Government in this colony. (4.) That the recent appointment of Mr. W. Whaley Billyard to the office of Civil Crown Solicitor, in pursuance of the directions of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, there being at the time many persons highly competent to fill the said office, and long previously settled inhabitants of the said colony, being in contravention of the principle embodied in the foregoing Resolutions, is a grievance of which this House has a right to complain. (5.) That the foregoing resolution be embodied in an Address to her Majesty, to be transmitted through his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. MARTIN seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY opposed the motion.

Mr. DARVALL proposed, as an amendment, the following series of resolutions:—That all the words following "resolve" be omitted, with a view to insert in their place the words: (1.) That it is just and expedient that the Governor for the time-being should be entrusted with the unfettered patronage of all government appointments, and that in the exercise of such authority he should, as far as may be consistent with the due performance of the public service, fill up all vacancies from amongst the inhabitants of the colony. (2.) That the system which has hitherto prevailed of disposing of colonial appointments under the instruction or dictation of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies, has been productive of injury to the public service and of unnecessary expenditure of the revenue, and that its continuance is deprecated by the colonists, because it leads to the erection of unnecessary offices, the appointment of incompetent persons, and the payment of excessive salaries; because the irresponsibility of persons so appointed and of those by whom they are selected, induce a feeling of indifference, in the discharge of their public duty on the part of those who are so employed, and a justifiable want of confidence in those whose money is so expended; because it leads to the neglect and disappointment of deserving and well qualified colonial candidates for Government employment; because it prevents the introduction of a proper system of promotion based on merit and length of service; because it discourages education and a proper feeling of self-respect and ambition amongst the youths of the colony; and lastly, because it deprives the colonial Government of a legitimate means of sustaining its authority, while it is at the same time improperly relieved from due responsibility. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an Address to Her Majesty to be transmitted by His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR seconded the amendment.

A further amendment was proposed by Mr. MARTIN, omitting the 4th resolution, but an objection was raised to the taking of this amendment into consideration until after that of Mr. Darvall's should have been disposed of. After some further discussion, Mr. PARKER moved an adjournment of the debate until Tuesday next, and upon this motion the House divided with the following result:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Macintyre	Colonel Snodgrass
Mr. Berry	Mr. Lamb
Colonial Treasurer	Mr. Wentworth
Attorney-General	Mr. Fitzgerald
Colonial Secretary	Mr. Oakes
Mr. James Macarthur	Mr. Byrnes
Mr. W. Macarthur	Mr. Martin
Mr. Moor	Mr. Nichols
Mr. Allen	Mr. Cooper
Captain King	Mr. Murray
Mr. Icely	Dr. Dickson
Collector of Customs	Mr. Donaldson (teller)
Mr. Darvall	
Mr. Parker, (teller.)	

(This debate will be reported in full in our next issue.)

SALE OF STOLEN HORSES.

Dr. DICKSON would not at that late hour take up the time of the House by any lengthened arguments in moving for leave to introduce a Bill for preventing the immediate sale by auction of stolen horses. The crime of horse stealing, however, had increased to so vast an extent at Port Phillip, that some legislative check to this evil was absolutely necessary. The facilities afforded at present by rapid sales at auction for disposing of these stolen animals, greatly encouraged this species of crime. He proposed, therefore, to compel the auctioneers to advertise these sales in the public journals. In support of his statements as to the prevalence of the crime of horse stealing in the Port Phillip district, the hon. gentleman read a number of lengthy extracts from the Melbourne journals, stating particular instances in which this species of crime were detailed.

Mr. MOOR seconded the motion.

Mr. DARVALL suggested an alteration in the title of the Bill, by the omission of the word "immediate," and this having been acceded to, the motion was carried.

Subsequently the Bill was introduced, read a first time, and ordered to printed and read a second time on Friday next.

ART UNIONS.

Mr. NICHOLS moved for leave to bring in a Bill to legalise art unions in the colony. The Bill was rendered necessary by the introduction of the Games and Wagers Bill, and was founded on a similar measure passed in England in 1846. The main object of the Bill was to empower the Government to issue a charter legalising institutions of this description, under certain conditions, those conditions it being provided in the Bill should be first submitted to the Attorney-General.

Mr. MARTIN seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill, for provided it resembled the English Bill, and was to protect colonial artists, he thought it necessary it should be passed, but he was unwilling to extend the provisions of such a Bill beyond this.

Mr. NICHOLS could assure the honorable Attorney General that the Bill was nearly a transcript of the English Act, and that it had never been his intention to carry it further than had been suggested. The Bill also contained a clause giving the Government power to revoke the charter granted to any institution of this description, if the conditions of such charter were infringed.

Question put and passed, and leave granted to bring in the Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

ASSESSMENT ON STOCK.

Mr. DONALDSON moved "that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a return showing the amount collected by assessment on stock in each district beyond the settled districts of the colony, and the application of and charges on the same, including the expense of postal communication, and the revenue derived therefrom for the period from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1849—in continuation of a similar return laid before this House on the 17th July and 19th September, 1849." The principal object he had in moving for this return was, to show the amount in which the general revenue was indebted to the assessment beyond the boundaries.

Mr. WENTWORTH seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: The Government had *not* the slightest objection to furnish this return, on the contrary, he might state that the return was already made out. He held in his hand a statement of the estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the assessment tax for the year 1851, and although it was estimated that the tax would produce £30,000 in that year, yet it would be seen—if the appropriations were fully carried out—that at the end of 1851 there would be a balance of only £582 16s. 2d., and this was he conceived drawing as close a margin as the Government could possibly do. He believed that the expenditure derived from this source was of the greatest possible benefit to the district in which the tax was collected, and that without the assistance thus afforded to the revenue the objects to which it was devoted could not be carried out. One of the principal acts to which the expenditure of this revenue was directed was the maintenance of a more efficient police *in* the districts beyond the boundaries. The establishment of a native police had been greatly promoted by this revenue, and he believed it was generally admitted that the force was the most efficient police force in these districts. That its establishment had proved of immense advantage, and was hailed with general satisfaction. Another object to which this revenue was directed was the maintenance of schools in the districts beyond the boundaries. (Hear, hear.) To this purpose the sum of £2500 was applied. A further sum of £3000 was appropriated to the formation of roads and bridges in these districts, which he thought it would be conceded was a desirable way of spending this money. There was also a sum appropriated to the establishment of pounds. He was aware that there was a good deal of difference of opinion as to the benefits derived from the system of impounding, and perhaps there was much force in the arguments on either side. But it had been represented to the Government, that some such system was necessary, and the Government had thought it right and just to see what its effect would be. The only other object to which these funds had been applied was, to the establishment of mails. The return for the outlay thus incurred was, he was sorry to say, very unsatisfactory—the costs being much greater than the revenue derived from the postage. The actual cost of these mails exceeded £5000, while the receipts were only £2700. But in making this arrangement the Government had been actuated by the wish to convenience the residents in the districts, and the disproportion between the expenditure thus incurred, and the revenue derived from it would probably soon be reduced.

Mr. NICHOLS begged to say, with regard to the Impounding Act, that he believed it was found in its operation to be the most oppressive law on the Colonial Statute Book. From all he could hear it was a common system that certain cattle should be driven into the pound, and there offered for sale to benefit the poundkeepers. The consequence of this was, that the poundkeeper grew rich, and in one instance a poundkeeper, who a few years ago when he received his appointment was not worth one head of cattle, was now the largest stockholder in the district. He could also state that a very short time ago, a relative of his own, bought at a sale at one of these public pounds 100 head of cattle for £10. The scale of poundage fees rendered it ridiculous to suppose that animals would be released from the pounds. The fees were instituted fifteen years ago, when cattle were worth £10 a head, and though now they had decreased in price to a tenth part of that sum, no reduction had been made in the fees.

Mr. WENTWORTH would say a few words with regard to the system of impounding. In the settled districts he was aware that the Impounding law operated most oppressively. The fees for the keep of cattle were, as had been stated by the honorable member for the Northumberland boroughs, the same as were charged fifteen years ago, when cattle would fetch any price, whilst now they would fetch nothing, or next to nothing. The consequence of this was, that when cattle were impounded, they were never released, because it would not pay the owner to pay the fees, and the poundkeepers necessarily grew immensely rich. But whatever his views might be as to the impolicy of this measure within the boundaries, he was not so clear that the abolition of the Impounding Act, without the settled districts, would be beneficial. In the district of Maneroo, he was aware that a set of lawless men had placed themselves, who existed by cattle stealing only. They paid no license fees, they had no leases, and if the Impounding Act or some other measure was not in force, they must ultimately drive the licensed squatters out of the district altogether.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had very frequently been consulted as to the legality of enforcing this Bill, both inside and outside the boundaries, but he had never heard any complaints as to the Acts, and if there had been any ground for complaint he supposed they would have heard of it from the country members of the house.

The motion was then put and passed, and the address ordered to be presented to His Excellency by the Speaker and Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL DISTILLATION.

Mr. MARTIN obtained leave to postpone until Friday next, the motion of which he had given notice, for leave to introduce a Bill to reduce the duties on spirits distilled in the colony from grapes and grain of colonial growth, with an understanding that the motion would positively be made on that day.

PAVING AND CLEANSING.

Mr MARTIN moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the paving and cleansing of the metropolis. This Bill, he explained, contained 16 clauses. The first set of clauses had reference to paving, and would cast the expenses of this work upon the owners of property fronting the streets which were curbed and guttered, giving to the City Council a power to perform this work themselves, and to charge it to these persons after giving notice of such an intention, on the failure of the parties concerned to complete the work. The second set of clauses had reference to the cleansing of the surface, and the third set to the appointment by the Executive Government of

The COLONIAL SECRETARY suggested that there were two Bills already before the House—the Corporation Bill and the Sewerage Bill—into one of which, and more especially the latter, the provisions of the measure then under discussion might with advantage be introduced, and that it would be better to take this course than to have several distinct pieces of legislation.

Mr. NICHOLS expressed a similar opinion.

Mr. MARTIN, in compliance with these suggestions, withdrew his motion.

BUNGONIA.

Mr. COOPER moved, that the petition from Bungonia, praying the allowance of a salary for a Clerk to the Bench in that district, presented by him on the 9th instant, be referred to the Select Committee on Police. Carried.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. WENTWORTH postponed until Tuesday his motion for an Address to the Governor for a return of all instructions given to the Boundary Commissioners, and of any opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown accompanying or referred to in such instructions.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. WENTWORTH to move, on Tuesday next, for leave to bring in a Bill to continue for five years, from the 31st December next, and from thence until the next session of the Legislative Council, an Act, intituled "An Act to give a preferable lien on Wool from season to season, and to make Mortgages of Sheep, Cattle, and Horses valid without delivery to the Mortgagee, and to substitute, for a limited time, other provisions in lieu thereof."

REGISTRY ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The above Bill was read a second time, without discussion, and was ordered to be considered in committee on Friday next.

CATARRH IN SHEEP BILL.

Mr. DONALDSON moved the second reading of the above Bill, explaining briefly the grounds upon which he had introduced it, and the precedents which, in his opinion, existed for such a measure. It was based, he stated, upon a report of a select committee presented during the last session, and the wisdom of such a step was borne out by the evidence which that committee had taken. As to precedents he begged to refer them to the Acts of Parliament, 38 George III c. 65, and 11th and 12th Victoria, c. 107. Some of the provisions in these Acts were even more stringent than those in the Bill before the House, and if honorable members would but take the trouble of reading them they would find ample precedent for a measure of this nature. The House was bound to take any steps in its power in order to stay the progress of that terrible scourge the catarrh, which swept off enormous flocks in a comparatively short space of time. It was true that the Bill would entail in many cases a considerable sacrifice of private property, but it was no more than fair that the *interests* of the individual should give way to those of the community. The principle was the same as that upon which a fire brigade acted in pulling down the houses in the vicinity of a conflagration, so as to stay the progress of the devouring element. As far back as the time of Henry VIII. this subject had been made a matter of legislation, and it [illegible] found upon investigation that many of these enactments were of the most stringent nature. He had gone to the expense of causing the Bill to be prepared by a legal gentleman at present in the service of the Government, and had distributed twenty copies of it also at his own expense, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any objections were entertained against the measure, but he had heard of none.

Mr. LAMB: Nothing which he had heard had changed the opinion which he entertained last session against the Bill. It was not merely a stringent measure, but an absolutely oppressive one.—The English Acts alluded to formed no real precedents, for although it was true that even in some of the more recent statutes there were provisions for the destruction of property, very similar to those that were contained in the present Bill, the parties whose property was destroyed were entitled to compensation. This Bill recommended the physic without the sugar by which the draught ought to be sweetened. The evidence taken by the Committee alluded to would not bear a very critical examination, as the witnesses who were examined were a small number of gigantic squatters. The evidence of these witnesses, therefore, would not amount to a good reason for bringing in the Bill, and although the twenty friends of the honorable member for Durham might not have urged any objection against it, such objections were plentiful enough in other quarters.

Mr. MURRAY moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. From his long experience not only as a sheep owner, but as a magistrate, he was enabled to say that the present law for preventing the spread of catarrh worked very well, and was found to answer the purpose for which it had been framed, no complaint having been made to that House of any defect in this particular. He objected to the present Bill as one which would institute a harsh and inquisitorial system without, in all probability, attaining the object in view. The report, too, upon which it was based, although printed by the order of the House, had never been formally adopted, and contained evidence that it could not have been the unanimous report of the Committee, as there were some gentlemen on that Committee whose practical experience in sheep farming must have convinced them that many of the recommendations were of the most monstrous description.

Mr. M'INTYRE seconded the amendment, and expressed, as a member of the Committee alluded to his dissent from the general principle involved in the Report.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR also dissented, as one of the Committee, from many of the principles of the measure, which would interfere with the rights of private property, and would tend rather to increase the disease than to stay its ravages.

Mr. DARVALL contended that there were no precedents which would authorise so great an interference with private rights and private property as the Bill would authorise.

Mr. DONALDSON in reply stated, that the question of compensation had been carefully considered, and he should have been most happy to have followed the English Acts in this particular, if there had been any fund from which such compensation could have been taken. This, however, was not the case. Whatever might be the fate of this Bill he should press it to a division, and by so doing should feel that he did no more than his duty.

The Council then divided upon the amendment, with the following result:—

Noes.	Ayes.
Mr. Moor	Mr. Icely
Attorney-General	Dr. Dickson
Colonial Treasurer	Mr. Macintyre
Mr. Donaldson (teller)	Mr. Byrnes
	Mr. Wentworth
	Mr. Oakes
	Mr. Cooper
	Mr. Lamb
	Mr. Martin
	Mr. Fitzgerald
	Mr. James Macarthur
	Mr. W. Macarthur
	Mr. Darvall
	Collector of Customs
	Mr. Murray
	Maj. Gen. Commandg.
	Mr. Parker (teller)

Ayes 17
Noes 4

Majority against the Bill 13

SALE OF POISONS.

The Sale of Poisons Prevention Bill was read a second time without discussion, and was ordered to be considered in Committee on Tuesday week.

MALT LIQUORS BILL.

The above Bill was read a third time and passed.

Council adjourned at eight P.M., until three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Friday.

Before their Honors the three Judges.

Demurrers.

Hayes v. M'Intosh.

This was a declaration on a bill drawn by the defendant's testator; the declaration alleged that the bill was dishonoured by the drawee, of which the defendant had notice, and that he in consideration of the premises, promised to pay the same. The defendant pleaded thereto *non assumpsit*. To which the plaintiff demurred.

Mr. Broadhurst appeared in support of the demurrer, contending that the plea was bad, being in contravention of the rule of Court prohibiting the plea of *non assumpsit* to actions on a bill or note, and was also an argumentative traverse of the drawing of the bill. The promise in the declaration was to pay the bill according to the tenor and effect of the same, at least the law would imply that was the promise, as the testator and executor are so completely identified. The executor, he submitted, could only plead the same defences that would be open to the testator. He distinguished this case from Timmis v. Platt; 2 M. and W. He cited Donaldson v. Thompson, 6 M. and W., 360, and Byles

on Bills, 356. The declaration would have been bad had it contained no promise by the executor, 11 Mr. and W., 475.

Mr. DARVALL, on the other hand, submitted that the plea was clearly good. He contended that the promise declared on was one made by the executor on his own account personally, for which there would be a sufficient consideration; he might, therefore, traverse that personal promise by pleading *non assumpsit*. Timmis v. Platt, he contended, was exactly in point. The test was, that if the defendant was found to be liable in this form of declaration, he would have to pay out of his own proper goods. The action was clearly founded on a supposed express promise by the defendant—that promise arose at a different time than that made by the testator, it would be followed by different consequences; and what answer would it be then to traverse any fact arising out of the bill itself? The declaration does not allege the promise to have been made by the defendant *as executor*. Had it done so, some doubt might have arisen on the point; but as it is, the promise is a personal promise by the defendant, and the defendant's plea is good.

Mr. BROADHURST replied, contending that the defendant was merely sued in his representative character: to sue him otherwise the declaration ought to have disclosed a new consideration, which it did not. If, however, the declaration were bad for not showing that the defendant was sued *as executor*, that was a ground for special demurrer. This point had not been taken at all.

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE said it was to be regretted that though the point was small, it would be necessary to look into the cases, as the Court were not agreed.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA v. STEWART.

This was a writ of *scire facias* on the judgment obtained by the plaintiff against the chairman for the time being of the Bank of Australia, of which the defendant was alleged to be now a member in the usual way. The defendant pleaded that Thomas Chaplin Breillat was not chairman of the Bank of Australia, as alleged in the writ of *scire facias*. The plaintiff demurred to this plea, on the ground that this would be an answer, if anything, to the cause of action on which the judgment was obtained, and which was not, therefore, open to the defendant in a writ of *scire facias*. In joining issue on the demurrer, the defendant fell back upon the writ of *scire facias*, by way of demurrer—the main grounds being, that the allegation in the writ that the defendant was now a member was not sufficient to make the defendant liable; and secondly, that the writ contained no averment that Breillat, either before or at the time of the commencement of the original action, or at the time of giving judgment, was chairman of the Bank of Australia, or was chairman for the time being.

Mr. BROADHURST (with whom was the SOLICITOR-GENERAL), shortly contended that the plea was bad, and for the reason taken by the ground of dumurrer, on the authority of Bradley v. Air, 11 M. and W. 432. On the authority of the same case, and upon the construction of the Act of Council, in that behalf, he contended the declaration was good.

Mr. FISHER appeared in support of the plea and of the demurrer to the declaration. He contended that according to the proper construction to be put on the Bank of Australia Act, a person who was not a member at the time of the contract entered into was not liable to have execution go against him on the judgment in question. For aught that appeared in the declaration the defendant may have become a member of the Bank subsequent even to the judgment obtained against it. He submitted that the Act in question ought to be construed strictly—and if so the defendant ought to have an opportunity of showing that the judgment to which he was a stranger, was not obtained in pursuance of the Act, and therefore the plea would be good.

Mr. BROADHURST replied, submitting that the allegation in the writ that Breillat was Chairman for the time being was sufficient;—"for the time being," according to the case cited—meant at the time of execution.

The COURT reserved judgment.

SMART v. STIRLING, CHAIRMAN OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Mr. FISHER moved for leave to file a writ of *scire facias* on a judgment obtained by Smart v. the Bank of Australia, against a gentleman who is a member of that Bank, and who was once in the colony, but now absent.

Granted.

THE QUEEN v. MARRINGTON.

This case was part heard when the Court was adjourned.

CAUSE LIST FOR MONDAY.—*Motions Generally*—Mason v. Pickering. *Rules Nisi*—In re Curran, the Queen v. Broughton and another, Scott v. Duguid, exparte Affock, Assim, Lawfook, Asson, and Hung. *New Trial Motions*—Owen v. Marrington, Doe dem. Sparke v. Pollard, and Hannam v. Cooper.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Patrick Hayes, a second meeting was held, at which the following claims were proved. John Rickards, £60 9s. 10d.; Lark and Bennett, £78 11s. 10d.; William Drynan, £187 17s. 2d.; Joseph Thompson and Son, £45 13s. 8d.; Michael Holroyd, £21 7s. 7d.; Samuel D. Gordon, £71 9s. 2d.; James Entwisle, £51 15s.; Anthony Reynolds, £50 15s. 11d.; Isaac Levy, £52 16s.; Richard Rouse, £18 12s. 4d.; and Dawson and Thompson, £12 0s. 3d. The insolvent was examined at considerable length by some of the creditors, and by professional gentlemen on behalf of others; after which the meeting was adjourned until Friday next.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian Papers.)

MR. WILLIAM GUNN has been appointed police magistrate at Launceston.—Mr. W. G. Elliston is giving a series of dramatic readings before the Hobart Town Mechanics' Institute.—The *Melbourne Argus* cannot too heartily congratulate its fellow colonists upon so large a stride in the right direction as that evinced by the increase of the leading export in one year from 51,500 bales of wool in 1849, including that sent coastwise, to 61,500 bales shipped this year; the increase of the export of tallow, from 6970 casks to 9898 casks in 1850, and the increase in the money value of the whole exports to the United Kingdom from about £820,000, at which they were estimated last year, to £978,741 in the present.—A petition against the return of Messrs. Ebden and Mercer has been signed by one-tenth of the electors; the principal ground of objection is, that at several of the country polling places the poll was not open during the legal hours.—The proprietor of the *Otago News* having stated that from the small number of subscribers he must discontinue that paper, was presented, by a number of the subscribers with a purse of eighty sovereigns to enable him to continue it for another year. The Legislative Council of South Australia have voted the sum of £800 for barrack expenses for the ensuing year.—The exports from South Australia for the first quarter of the present year amounted to £243,000.—Charles J. A. Piesse, Esq., is appointed Colonial Secretary for Western Australia.—A warrant for enrolling five hundred pensioners has been received in Van Diemen's Land.—There were in the Melbourne Gaol last week one hundred and forty males and eighteen females.—The mailman from Belfast to Melbourne was stopped by an armed man, and robbed of the mail, on the 30th ultimo. Chief Constable Fuzzard started in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing the robber, (who refused to give his name or any account of himself,) with the greater portion of the cheques and money that had been stolen.—The shore whaling party at Hawke's Bay had taken fifteen humpbacks, which had yielded fifty tuns of oil.—It is stated that the Intestate Estate Fund of the Wellington Supreme Court has been embezzled to a considerable amount, but by whom does not appear.—Considerable improvements are said to have been made in the harbour of Nelson, by blasting and removing some rocks which rendered the entrance dangerous and difficult.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Casks and Biscuit.

MR. STEWART.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Carriage and other Horses, Guns, Gigs, Milk Cows, Carts, Harness, Saddles, &c.

PICKERING AND LUCAS.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Blankets, Hats, Gigs, Harness, Books, and Sundries.

DR. LANG'S DEFENCE.—At an electioneering meeting held three weeks since, Dr. Lang stated that he had a pamphlet in the press which would convince every impartial person that the various charges which had been preferred against him were groundless, and that he had done nothing that could affect his character as an honest man. In a letter signed by the Doctor, which appeared in Thursday's *Herald*, he alludes to the pamphlet as having been published, and on sale at the principal booksellers. Being anxious to see what explanation could be given of some portions of Dr. Lang's conduct, we have endeavoured to obtain a copy of it, but without success—it was not to be obtained yesterday at Ford's, Piddington's, or Moffitt's; and it is reported that the publication was suppressed as soon as Lord Grey's letter appeared. We mention the matter because our readers will naturally expect that, as we promulgated the charges, we ought to take some notice of the reply, which they will of course suppose is in circulation.

ERRATUM.—In yesterday's report of the meeting of the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, instead of "good done to the colony," read "good done to the horticultural interests of the colony by the delivery and subsequent publication of the late Mr. Shepherd's lectures."

FANCY BALL.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor has concluded arrangements for this *fête*, to come off on Thursday, the 22nd instant. The cards of invitation will be immediately issued.

POLICE OFFICE.—The Mayor and Mr. J. R. Wilshire, were the sitting magistrates yesterday. Most of the cases on the summons list from the previous day were again on the business paper, but the parties interested in several of them were not in attendance, no doubt having had enough in the bootless waste of time already experienced, and the informations were dismissed for want of prosecution. Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. D. Allan, and Alderman Broughton, are on the roster for Bench duty to-day.

COMMITTAL.—A man named George Daley was yesterday committed to take his trial for stealing a hat from the person of Alexander Ikin, under the following circumstances. Mr. Ikin deposed that between one and two o'clock on Thursday morning he engaged a cab, of which the prisoner was the driver, at the stand in George-street, near Barrack-lane, to take him and a female with whom he was in company to Cole's public-house, Prince-street; on alighting, the prisoner demanded a half-crown as his fare, which he (Ikin) refused to pay, alleging that eighteenpence and a nobbler was sufficient; hereupon prisoner became abusive, struck him several blows, and knocked him down; the female called out "Do not murder him," when she also received a blow from the prisoner; prosecutor was then lying on the pavement; the female then rang or knocked at Cole's door, and on the approach of some person inside with a light, prisoner snatched up prosecutor's hat, threw it into the cab, and drove off. A hat was produced—a shocking bad one—as having been given up by the prisoner to the apprehending constable as the hat Ikin had "left" in the cab; but prosecutor said that his hat was a nearly new article. The female corroborated Mr. Ikin's statement, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

HAM COMMON—RICHMOND HILL.—The description of the undermentioned portion of land at Ham Common, in the parishes of Ham and St. Matthew, County of Cumberland, granted by His Excellency Governor King in the year 1804, as a Common for the district of Richmond Hill, is published for general information. At the expiration of one month from this date, July 12, the Deed of Grant of the said Common will be executed in favour of Messrs. George Bowman, William Cox, and Robert Fitzgerald, as trustees appointed by His Excellency the Governor, under the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council, 11th Vict., No. 31. 41. Cumberland, 6006 acres, parishes of St. Matthew and Ham; bounded first on the south, (commencing at the west corner of D. M'Arty's 40 acres) by a line bearing west 12 degrees north to the village of Little Richmond, &c.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—The following gentlemen having submitted the necessary testimonials of qualification, in addition to those whose names were published in the *Government Gazette* of the 11th January, 1850:—Frederick James Barton, Arthur Thomas Pigott Cutting, John Day, John Harrison, Benjamin Hopkins, Joseph Ash Kirkpatrick, John M'Nish, John Thomas Morris, Robert Radcliff Norris, Henry Frederick Robertson, James Demsie Smith, John Scott, Josiah Wesley Walker, and John Neil Waugh,—have been declared by the New South Wales Medical Board entitled to be deemed "Legally Qualified Medical Practitioners."

NEW POST OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Post Office has been established at the following place, viz.:—Walcha, in the district of New England. Parties are therefore recommended to advise their correspondents accordingly, in order that their letters and newspapers may be addressed to that place distinctly by name, to ensure their being duly forwarded. JAMES RAYMOND, Postmaster-General.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

DISTRICT COUNCILS.—It having been certified to the Governor that the vacancies existing in the undermentioned District Councils were not filled up by election, on the first Tuesday in May, in accordance with the terms of the Charter of Incorporation, his Excellency has directed it to be notified, that he has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Councillors for the districts specified in connexion with their names respectively, to hold office until the 1st day of May, 1853, viz.:—Bathurst and Carcoar—Messrs. James Willard Lowe, Robert Smith, and William Lane. Berrima—Messrs. Edmund Burke and George Taylor Rowe. Braidwood and Broulee—Messrs. John Coghill and Thomas Molyneux Royds. Bourke, (Port Phillip)—Messrs. William Highett, Archibald M'Lachlan, and Robert Martin. Grant (Port Phillip)—Messrs. John Learmonth and Roger Kelsall. Goulburn—Messrs. James Chisholm, Henry Edenborough, and John Edge. Hartley—Messrs. John Vaux and Thomas Brown. Mudgee—Messrs. Donald Rankin Macdonald, Archibald Cox, William Charles Keele, Edward Bayly, and Charles Bland Lowe. Parramatta—Messrs. James Brindley Bettington, John Blaxland, and George Banks Suttor. Paterson—Messrs. Gilbert Cory and Francis Blower Gibbes. Port Macquarie — Messrs. George Henry Rowley and Archibald Clunes Innes. Queanbeyan —Messrs. Charles Campbell and Thomas Rutledge. Windsor—Messrs. Charles Ezzy and John Hoskisson. Yass—Messrs. William Adye and Archibald M'Callum.

EXTENDED CONDITIONAL PARDON.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that the conditional pardon granted to Thomas Brown, per John 1, has been so far enlarged as to enable him to proceed to any part of the world except the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that letters have been received from the respective Wardens, certifying the return of the undermentioned gentlemen, to serve as members of the District Councils specified in connexion with their respective names, viz.:—Brisbane Water—Messrs. Robert Henderson and John Turnbull. Illawarra—Messrs. Henry Osborne and George Brown, senior. Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Holt, junior, Thomas Roberts, and William Barnett. Maitland—Messrs. Peter Green and Charles Cathrow. Newcastle—Messrs. Robert Fisher and William Rouse. Raymond Terrace and Dungog—Messrs. James King and Thomas Dunn. Patrick's Plains—Messrs. John Browne and Hugh Rabbitts Craddock. Merton and Muswellbrook—Messrs. William Cox, John Hudson Keys, Henry Nowland, and Alexander Johnson. Scone and Murrurundi—Messrs. Thomas Haydon and Thomas Dangar.

WATER CASKS AND SHIP BREAD.—Mr. Lyons sells, this day, at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, a quantity of new casks and ship bread.—*Communicated.*

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be magistrates of the territory and its dependencies, viz.:—Arthur King, Esq., of Alberton; Francis Henty, Esq., of Merino Downs; and Ebenezer Oliphant, Esq., of Wooriwyrite, all in the district of Port Phillip.

GEELONG.—ROADS.—With reference to the Government notice dated 10th May last, relative to the opening and making a certain parish road from the town of Geelong, in the county of Grant, through the county of Grenville, to the township of Colac, in the county of Polwarth, in the district of Port Phillip, notice is hereby given, that as no objections have been made within the period allowed by law to the line in question, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to confirm the road as already notified; and it is declared expedient to open and make the road according to the map or plan to be seen at the Office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney, and in that of the Surveyor in charge, at Melbourne; and all persons intending to claim compensation in respect of the line, are reminded that notice must be served upon the Colonial Secretary, within forty days from the date hereof, (July 12) or they will be for ever foreclosed from such claim.

PARRAMATTA.

OBSTRUCTING THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY.—A case, which excited considerable interest, was brought before the Court of Petty Sessions a few days since. An information was filed at the instance of Mr. James Laidley, of the district of Liverpool, charging Mr. William Lawson with obstructing a road, by falling trees across the same, and also fencing the said road so as to prevent the traffic of the plaintiff and other persons. Mr. G. R. Nichols, M.C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Holden for the defendant. Mr. Nichols informed the Court that the offence was a public nuisance, and indictable at common law, and proved that by the Road Act, the 4th William IV., No. 11, that the road was a public highway. Mr. Laidley being sworn, said he had known the road to be without obstruction for the last ten years. On being cross-examined by Mr. Holden, the witness admitted that he had had to pass through gates or slip panels, but that they had never been fastened. A witness was called, who had cut down the trees obstructing the said road, and that he had done so by Mr. Lawson's orders, for the purpose of preventing persons from travelling along the road. Mr. Nutt, a draftsman in the Surveyor-General's Office, was next sworn, and produced a map showing the road to be one that had been laid out by the Government, and was so from the years 1800 to 1828, and that the said map was an official document. Mr. David Johnston, of George's Hall, deposed that he knew the road, and described it as running through New's farm, now the property of Mr. Lawson; that it was a public road, and that he (Mr. Johnston) had known and travelled the same road for the last forty years; also, that until the year 1822 there was neither gate nor slip-panel to pass through; he had travelled it with gigs and other carriages, and saw other persons travelling it with carts, carting hay, and various produce. Captain Weston deposed, that he had known the road, and had travelled it with a carriage and farm produce for twenty years, that he had never known it shut until lately, when he cut down the obstruction; the road is not now passable on account of the timber being felled across it. Mr. Johnston, of Annandale, deposed that he had known the road in question thirty-four years ago, when there was an old fence on the Cowpasture side of it, that when the farm through which the road ran became the property of Mr. New, he placed two gates, but they were no obstruction, for they shut of themselves. Mr. Johnston described the said road, each end of which joined a road, which was kept at the public expense; and further, that in wishing to proceed along the road, which he had used for thirty-four years, he found it obstructed, and he was forced to travel two miles round. Mr. Bemi deposed, that he was called lately to survey the road mentioned in the information, and found it stopped up, that the road leads from the Western to the old Cowpasture road. The chart produced was made twenty-three years since, from Mr. Dixon's, of the parish of St. Luke, in the district of Liverpool; he, Mr. Bemi, knew the road before the map was made. Mr. Abraham Hearn deposed to having travelled the road a hundred times, forty years ago, without any obstruction, and always knew it to be a public road. This witness closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Holden called Mr. John Matthews, a farmer, who said he knew the Orphan School land, that he fenced it twenty years since; and if people passed any part of the land, he should have considered them trespassing. Isaac Savary, who was formerly servant to Mr. New, remembered taking a message to Captain Weston, thirteen years ago, which message was, that there was no road there. Captain W. said, that if Mr. New did not clear the road he would ride through the cleared land and cut the fences down. Mr. New did clear the road; I have seen Mr. New, Captain Weston, and others, make it a public road. John Alexander was servant to Mr. New, remembered his master locking the gates for three or four days, but did not recollect any one coming that wanted to go through. This closed the defence. Mr. Nichols submitted that it was a clear case for a jury. Mr. Holden, in reply, submitted that a road had been used, but that nothing had been shown to prove that the road had been ever dedicated by the proprietor: on the contrary, every witness had spoken of a slip-rail, bar, or gate. The police magistrate requested Mr. Holden to quote some legal authority to convince him that a bar, rail, or gate proved a nondedication of the land. Mr. Holden continued to address his worship at some length, but Mr. Hardy, differing in opinion with the learned gentleman, stated that it was a case to be decided by a jury, at the next Quarter Sessions, to be held on the 13th August next, and the parties were accordingly bound over to appear.

MR LAWSON'S CHINAMEN.—These men, six in number, were brought before the Bench on Tuesday last, and sentenced one month to gaol, for absenting themselves from their work without the consent of their employer.

THE SYDNEY ROAD.—Near Homebush the road is in a most deplorable condition, and at the rate the metalling is proceeding at the present time, it will take twelve months to complete it.

ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, as the lady of Dr. Gamack was passing from the step of the door to the yard, her foot caught below the scraper and broke her leg.

STRANGE REGULATIONS.—By the regulations established for serving summonses for appearance at the Court of Requests, it appeared that the Chief Constable, who is bailiff of the said Court, had a summons to serve on a person who resides at a considerable distance; the Chief Constable was informed that the party was in town, and standing in sight of him; Mr. Ryan replied, it did not matter, for he could not serve on the person, but was bound to serve at the residence, and if over five miles he would be paid mileage.—Query. What could have been the object of such unnecessary trouble and expenditure?

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—A large meeting of the townspeople took place at Mr. Good's, of the Cornstalk Inn, on the evening of Tuesday last, for the purpose of forming a new Lodge. A new Lodge was formed under the title of the "Loyal Cornstalk Lodge." The anniversary dinner of the old Lodge in this town will take place at Mr. Curran's long room, on Wednesday next. The invitations have been liberally circulated, and among the guests Messrs. Oakes and Byrnes, M.L.C., have signified their intention of being present.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOME of the most recently arrived merchant ships having turned out their cargoes in a very much damaged state, a large portion will require to be brought to the hammer, to the great depreciation of sound goods. Fruits especially have suffered.

Ales—in wood—Offered in quantity at low rates.
" in bottle—are more in demand, and the supply rather short; first brands are no longer offered at 10s.—an advance must take place ere long.
Almonds—The supply of Jordan and soft shell is rather in excess. Valencias are more saleable.
Anchors—continue to realise a fair profit on invoice; stocks keep low.
Apples—Dried—Stocks have run low; 200 casks would meet a ready sale at remunerating rates.
Arrowroot—Stocks are held by the trade. Our market will, in future, be supplied principally from Manila, as this description is found suitable, and to be laid down at low rates—quality considered.
Bags—maintain their quotations, say 18s. for first quality 3 bushel.
Beef—The excellence of colonial cured meat no longer admits of competition from foreign.
Blue—Colman's moves off at 11d., to 11½d. Stocks are light.
Bluestone—Enquiries. Quotations, 42s. to 46s.
Brandy—This market remains quiet; heavy stocks deter operations.
Butter—A sale of Dutch is reported at 11½d. to 13d. for export.
Camp-ovens—are in demand—light castings.
Candles—Sales of sperm and stearine are limited.
Canvas—The market is fully supplied: sales of Scotch are reported at low rates.
Carbonate of Soda—Heavy importations keep prices low. Stocks are far in excess of consumption.
Cheese—The supply of English is full, though prices are maintained.
Chocolate—"Sir Hans Sloane's" saleable.
Cider—Limited supply of English bottled, to supply spring demand.
Cigars—Stocks in first hands run low. Advanced rates are looked for.
Cloves—The market is bare, the trade scantily supplied
Coffee—In the absence of arrivals, rates must still further improve. The Southern Markets are being supplied from this side. Sales through the week have been at 8½d. to 8¾d. for second quality Manila.
Copper—Sheathing plates—Sizes are quoted at 11d. to 11½d. A large sale at the former figure is reported.
Cordage—Sizes of English are in demand. Assorted stocks are full. Quotations, 43s. to 46s.
" Manila moves freely for consumption. Sales are reported at 52s.
Currants—The supply is full. Low rates still rule. Quotations, 40s.
Epsom Salts—Sales are reported at 10l.
Essence of Lemon—A fair supply, but high quotations.
Figs—are quoted at 8½d. to 9½d. Stocks are heavy.
Fish—Red Herrings, in tins, are in demand. There is no enquiry for barrels.
" Ling is dull.
Flax—No sale for New Zealand.
Fruit—Bottled—Market supplied at 15s. to 16s.
Geneva—Stcks accumulate—No heavy sales to report.
Ginger—Fair supply in the hands of the trade. Quotations at 13d. to 14d.
Glass—Small sized moulded tumblers in demand, at 6s. Sheet and crown move slowly at low rates.
Gunpowder—Blasting, of large grain, saleable; *FFF* and *FF*, loose and in cannister, also in demand.
Hams—English have realised 112s.; stocks are light.
Holloware—is in request.
Hops—Being inquired for; a fine sample of English realised 14½d. at auction. Holders quote even higher rates.
Iron—Bar and bolt are still quoted low.
" Boiler Plate—Previous to last arrivals realized 16s.
" Chain cables are saleable.
" Hoops move off for consumption, 10s. 10d. to 11s.
" Nailrod is quoted low; say at 9s.
" Pigs—Trade supplied.
" Pots, three legged—Light castings, saleable.
" Sheet, of sizes—In request.
Isinglass—Limited supply of good quality in first hands.
Lead—Pipe—Stocks much reduced, quotations 24s. 6d. to 26s.
" Sheet—Dull of sale at invoice price.
" White, mixed—Full supply, and without inquiry.
Liquorice—Best brands, saleable at a moderate advance.
Mace—Sales at 4s.; stocks light.
Mustards—lbs. dull; ½ lbs. saleable.
Nails—Ewbank's, in demand, for trade and for export.
Nitre—Refined, 38s. to 40s.
Nutmegs—Saleable, with light stocks.
Nuts—Barcelona—Market supplied.
Oakum—Plentiful.
Oars—Wanted.
Oatmeal—Saleable.
Oil—Black—Arrivals would command very high rates.
" Boiled and Raw—Market running bare; an advance looked for.
Oilman's Stores—A plentiful supply.
Peas—Split—Submitted at low rates.
Pipes—Market supplied at low rates.
Pitch and Tar—Ditto ditto.
Porter—in wood—ditto ditto.
Raisins—in barrels—ditto, quotations 38s.
Rice—Heavy stocks of Patna, and no demand.
Rum—B.P., of first quality—10 O.P. to 30 O.P. wanted.
Saddlery—Still offered at low rates.
Sago—None in first hands.
Salt—coarse Liverpool—quoted at 70s. from second hands.
Sheathing Metal—Muntz's—quoted at 9½d.: enquiries.
Slates—Stocks in first hands limited; no sales to report.
Soda Ash—of 54 per cent. offered at 12s.; no buyers.
Soda—Crystals—market bare.
Starch—Coleman's—held at 50s.; sales of Lescher's at 42s.
Sugar—China white—only one lot for sale, at 25s.
" Java ditto—ditto ditto ditto, at 30s.
" Pampanga—17s.; Taal, 17s.; Zebu, 16s.; with very light stocks, and no quantity looked for during the next two months.
" Colonial refined—for consumption, 42s., and for export, 40s., though lower rates have been submitted to. The outports still take off large quantities of refined sugars, causing an immense increase in the manufacture of this article to the almost total exclusion of imported.
Tea—for the season is in brisk demand. Skins are firm, good brands selling readily in quantity at 50s., whilst congous are offered at 72s. 6d.
Tobacco—Very high quotations are maintained; the stock in first or second hands is exceedingly limited, and all the outports bare.
Turpentine—is offered at 5s. 3d.
Vinegar—is dull of sale.

R. HARNETT, Broker.

Sydney, July 13.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

TRANSACTIONS in Wool are now chiefly confined to skin, pieces, &c., with a few stray parcels from distant stations—prices realized fully support our quotations.

In the early part of the week rather better rates were given for Tallow, but the improvement was not maintained in the later transactions, and the figures now ruling show no material advance on the market a fortnight ago.

Hides have considerably improved in price, say to the extent of about 9d. each.

A parcel of Cocoanut Oil, ex Maria, was placed at auction at £23 per ton, and a lot of Sperm Oil and Head Matter at £65.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	0	0	to	0	0
Fair to good	1	2½		1	4
Low to middling	1	0		1	2
Locks, pieces, &c.	0	6½		0	11
Grease	0	0		0	0
Skin	0	10		1	2
Sheepskins	0	3½		0	5½
Hides	4	0		6	0

TALLOW.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Beef—Hibburd	£26	0	0	£26	10
Blaxland	26	15	0	0	0
Gorrick and Fleming	26	15	0	0	0
Sharpe	26	5	0	0	0
Allen	26	5	0	0	0
Pringle	26	10	0	0	0
Argyle Boiling Establishment	26	12	6	0	0
Mutton—Gorrick and Fleming	28	0	0	0	0
R. J. Smith	28	0	0	0	0
Blaxland	28	0	0	0	0
Boyd	28	0	0	0	0
Pike	27	15	0	0	0
In paunches	23	0	0	26	0
Station tallow	22	0	0	24	15

MORT AND BROWN, Auctioneers.

Sydney, July 12.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

WHEAT.—There have been but few arrivals of wheat coastwise this week, on which account the prices have improved, as high as 4s. 2d. having been given for colonial. The Launceston wheat, ex Terror, was sold at 4s. 4d.

OTHER GRAIN.—Maize, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; oats, 3s., and barley, 2s. 6d. per bushel.

FLOUR.—Prices same as last week: 10l. 10s. for fine; 9l. 10s. for seconds, and 8l. 10s. for ration, per ton of 2000 lbs. Sales dull.

BRAN.—8d. to 10d. the bushel, according to quality.

BISCUIT.—No. 1. (cabin) 17s. and No. 2. (ship) 13s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—The market is still glutted with imported, for which the holders ask 4l. to 5l.; colonial, 40s. to 50s. Sales dull.

CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.—The market is supplied with large numbers of cattle, but generally speaking, the quality is far from good. Sheep and lambs are scarce: so also are calves of tolerable quality. As a guide to the state of the market, we quote a few of the principal transactions of the week: of cattle, a lot of 60 head sold at 52s. 6d., 186 at 42s., 40 at 40s., 86 and 22 at 30s., and 100 very inferior at 27s; a lot of good cattle, to arrive from Wollongong has been purchased at 63s. Of sheep, 600 were purchased at 4s. 9d., 500 at 6s. 6d., and 400 at 7s. Pigs: small shop pigs 3½d. to 3¾d., and large fat at 2¾d. to 3d. per lb. Lambs 7s. each; calves, 10s. to 23s. according to quality. Beef: the wholesale butchers supply the best at 1½d., second quality at 1d. and ¾d., and inferior at ½d. and ¾d. per lb.: mutton: 1½d., 1¾d., and 1d.

HORSES.—There is a very fair demand for good saddle horses, and a few good pairs of carriage horses would come to a good market. At Armstrong's, prices have shown an evident improvement on previous rates, fair hackneys and horses accustomed to harness having realised fully twenty per cent. more than could have been obtained a fortnight since. Mr. Stewart's sales during the week number only ten head, at prices from 2l. to 16l.

POULTRY.—Fowls, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; ducks, 3s.; geese, 5s.; and turkeys, 6s. to 8s. per couple.

EGGS, 1s. per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, salt 10d. to 11d., fresh 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; cheese, 4d. to 4½d.; bacon, 4d. to 4½d.

VEGETABLES.—Cabbages 1s. to 2s. 6d.; cauliflowers, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; turnips, 9d. to 1s.; carrots, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches; green peas, 5s. to 6s.; beans, 6s. to 8s. per bushel.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Perhaps at this period a history of the currency of the colony, its varied, rapid, and total changes, free from the trammels of legislation, may be of use as practical evidence how easy the circumstances and trade of the colony naturally adapted themselves to these changes.

In 1822, when I arrived in the colony, the coins in circulation were the holey dollar and the dump, the Spanish dollar and some copper coin; the holey dollar being a Spanish dollar with a round piece of silver cut from its centre, equivalent to one fourth of its weight, which piece of silver, as cut out, was called a dump—the dollars thus cut, and the dumps, were stamped by the Commissariat, the dollar retaining its then current value of four shillings, and the dump one fourth of this amount, or one shilling and three-pence: the dollar undergoing the process to meet, in the earlier periods of the colony, a scarcity of any coins for circulation. The Spanish dollar was also valued at and passed as five shillings. This circulation, defective and artificial as it was, however, served its day, the only defect apparent being that the smallest charge for labour, however, trifling, was a dump; and a blackfellow, who is now satisfied with a threepenny-piece to buy a loaf, then made his bow and demand "Massa, give me a dump."

During the year 1823, emigration having set in, dollars came more freely into the colony, the mutilated dollars and dumps were called in by the Commissariat, and sent home to the Mint. Very few of the dumps were however presented, remaining the only small change, with some copper coinage, in the colony.

During that year, mercantile speculations having much increased, and there being but very little exportable produce, and no Bank drawing bills on England, the Commissary conceived that, valuing the dollar at five shillings, he should receive a premium on his bills, previously issued at par. This was verified by the event: for on advertising his bills for sale, he had offers of premiums at from 15 to 25 per cent. The dollar was thus deprived of its commanding value of five shillings; but there was no crisis, no change in its current nominal value of five shillings; and the pay of the troops and public officers continued to be paid with the dollar at this rate, and the merchant, the dealer, and the public, gave it in its currency the same value, regulating their profits accordingly.

As time however passed, the injustice of paying the troops and other public officers in a depreciated, or perhaps rather an over-valued currency, was seen and acknowledged; and being brought before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the relative value of the dollar to five shillings was ascertained and fixed at four shillings and four pence, and issued by the Government in its payments and purchases at this rate. For general transactions, however, it was called still five shillings—the profits of the merchants and dealers being of course calculated accordingly; but no confusion arose—the currency settled itself on its own bottom, without troubling any body to legislate for its well being.

The Home Government at last resolved to circulate its own coin for the foreign substitute, which was then the currency of the colony, and sending out liberally its gold and silver, the Commissary was soon enabled to seize the foreigners, imprison them in boxes, and send them home to the Mint, some, however, escaping to China, were employed there in purchases of tea—the change was also effected without any difficulty, and gold and silver, jointly and severally, the current coin of the realm, have since been performing currency duty with great satisfaction to the public.

Had, however, the colony at these early periods been blessed by the wisdom of a Legislative Council, how we should have been enlightened by bank and bullion committees and reports. To let well alone is not the province of law makers, and some learned Ricardo, enamoured by the classical name of dump, *horresco referens*, might have proposed a "dump standard."

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. B.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1850.

IMPOUNDINGS

WARIALDA.—From Mosquito Creek, by order of A. Blake, Esq. July 12: Brindle and white poley working ox, OR off rump and thigh. Brown ox, TH off rump and thigh. Black and white cow, illegible brand off rump, a blue heifer calf, by her side, unbranded. Red cow, white back, DB under O off ribs, strawberry heifer calf, by her side, unbranded. Brindle poley cow, like 145 near rump. Red ox, like OR near ribs. Red and white ox, like JH off ribs. Black cow, like CQHALL off rump, a black and white bull calf by her side, unbranded. Yellow and white cow, H over J conjoined near rump, WR off rump. Red cow, WS near rump, 7 near shoulder, a blue heifer calf by her side, unbranded. Black cow, JE near rump, 3 near shoulder, a red bull calf by her side, unbranded. Strawberry heifer, unbranded. Red heifer, unbranded. Yellow heifer, unbranded. Red steer, unbranded, three years old. Spotted heifer, unbranded. Blue heifer calf, unbranded. Yellow and white cow, DB under O off rump, a red bull calf by her side, unbranded. White ox, IC in circle near ribs, IC off rump and shoulder. Red cow, like IA off shoulder, a red bull calf by her side, unbranded. Red and white bull calf, unbranded. Strawberry bull calf, unbranded. Strawberry heifer calf, unbranded. Red and white cow, like JM conjoined off rump. Red heifer calf, unbranded. Red bull calf, unbranded; damages, 3d. each. If the above cattle are not released within twenty-four days they will be sold. A. ANDERSON. 18s. 3d.

GUNDAGAI.—From Gunongagrawah. July 3: Brown horse, star in forehead, TC or G near shoulder, illegible brand like JT off shoulder, docked tail, saddle marked, aged, fifteen and a half hands high. Chesnut horse, saddle marked, white spot near hind hip, off hind leg white, blaze down face, very poor, fore feet shod, collar marked, docked tail, DD near shoulder, aged, fifteen hands high. Iron grey horse, CP or R near shoulder, blaze down face, long tail, rising four years old, fourteen and a half hands high. Bay horse, MR or P near shoulder, switch tail, rising four years old, fourteen and a half hands high; damages 3d. each. If not claimed on or before the 29th July, they will be sold. I. L. BARROW. 11s.

RED POST HILL, FALBROOK.—June 27: Bay pony, hog mane, docked tail, much saddle marked, near shoulder JT, off side of neck WF conjoined; damages 2s. 6d. Notice sent to supposed owner. If not released on or before 27th July, will be sold. J. TULLOCH. 9s.

HINTON.—From D. Jennings, from Woodville. July 1: White snail horn bullock, PC on off rump. Dark brindle bullock, apparently unbranded, with part of a yoke fastened to his neck: damages 3d. each. If the above are not released on or before the 5th August, they will be sold. R. HOUSEHOLD, 9s.

BYGONE WINTERS.—The following is an extract from the *Newcastle Chronicle* of January 10, 1780:—"On Monday a funeral passed over the ice at Cocks-green, on the river Wear, to Washington Church. It appears by chronological tables that England has been visited by long and severe frosts in the years 1638, 1661, 1684, 1708, 1716, 1739, 1771, 1774, 1776. On the 29th December, 1739, the mercury in the thermometer fell to twenty five degrees below the freezing point, when there was an uncommon hoar, and the air so sharp and penetrating as to render it difficult for strong persons to endure the cold, and vegetables in general suffered prodigiously. But on the 14th January, 1780, the mercury was thirty-nine degrees below the freezing point." The *Gateshead Observer* added, that "In the year 220 Britain endured a five months' frost; in 250, the Thames was frozen nine weeks; in 291 most of our rivers were frozen six weeks; in 359 Scotland had fourteen weeks of frost; in 508 the rivers of Britain were frozen up above two months; in 695 the Thames was frozen six weeks, and booths built on the ice; in 760 a frost began which endured from October 1 to February 26; in 827 a nine weeks' frost; in 859 and 860 the Adriatic and Mediterranean were frozen over; in 908 most of the English rivers were frost bound; 923, 987, and 998, frosts set in which lasted for many weeks; on Midsummer day, 1035, grain and fruit were destroyed by frosts; 1063, 1076, 1114, 1205, 1207, 1234, 1294, 1296, 1306, 1323, 1349, 1402, 1408, 1423, 1426, 1459, 1423, 1434, were all years of severe frost. In 1716 a fair was held on the Thames, and again in 1814. In the latter year the Tyne was frozen to the depth of twenty inches." The frosts of 1739 and 1780, recorded by the *Newcastle Chronicle* in its youth, endured,—the former 103 days, and the latter 84.

BIRTH.

At her residence, 267, Castlereagh-street, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, Mrs. J. Davis, of twin sons.

MARRIED.

At the Congregational Chapel, on Tuesday, July 9th, Mr. Nelson, surgeon, Pitt-street, to Sophia Eife, second daughter of Mr. John Row, Great Torrington, Devonshire.

DIED.

At her residence, Charles-street, Parramatta-street, on the 12th instant, Mary, the wife of Thomas Murphy, aged 21 years.

At his residence, Kent-street, on the 9th instant, Mr. William Feilder, aged 27 years, leaving a widow and two children to lament their loss.

NOTICE.

THE Officers and Brethren of the Albert Lodge of the M. U. Sydney District, are respectfully invited to meet at Host Finn's, Old South Head Road, to attend the Funeral of the wife of Brother Thomas Murphy, at two o'clock on Sunday next.

JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker.
JAMES NIXSON, N. G. 947

CITY ELECTION.—A Public Meeting was held on Thursday Evening, at Grey's, Lighthouse, Sussex-street, convened for the purpose of enabling the Rev. Dr. Lang to address the electors. J. R. Wilshire, Esq., was called to the chair, and the Rev. Gentleman lectured the audience for the space of half an hour; when Mr. J K Heydon begged to be allowed to ask him a few questions. Some confusion ensued, and when quiet was obtained Mr. Heydon asked of the candidate, through the Chairman, whether the statement contained in Earl Grey's despatch, that Dr. Lang had solicited an agency from the Emigration Board at home, was true or no; to which Dr. Lang replied that it was so, and that the agency he had requested was for the selection of emigrants in Scotland. Mr. Heydon then begged to know whether, previously to Dr. Lang's departure from this colony, on his late visit to Europe, he had not addressed a circular letter to Members of the Legislative Council, Squatters, and other employers of labour, requesting them to affirm this proposition—namely, that Irish labour was unacceptable and unsuitable for Australia. The Doctor replied he had no remembrance of such a circumstance. (Cries of "Non mi recordo") Mr. Heydon then requested to be allowed to put the question in a shape that would perhaps bring the matter to the Reverend Gentleman's remembrance—"Had he (Dr. Lang) sent such a circular letter as had been described to Mr. Suttor, Member of the Legislative Council, now in Sydney?" To this the candidate would give no direct answer. The utmost confusion ensued, and the meeting was dissolved amidst cheering for Holden. 905

AN OLD FABLE WITH A NEW MORAL.

There once lived a frog, ('tis an old tale we're telling,
A fable which oft has been quoted ere now,)
Who, poor silly creature, with pride ever swelling,
Wished to cut a great *figure*, but scarcely knew how.

One day this old table, proceeds then to tell us, he
Observed a fine ox, well-formed, stately, and fat,
"*Ah would*," the poor frog cried, with ludicrous jealousy,
"*I owned but a figure and stature like that!*"

To what lengths of absurdity, flights of insanity,
Ambition united to folly will fly,
Our poor silly friend, eaten up with his vanity,
Resolved by one effort to conquer or die!

From his morass emerging, his sapient intention,
(*More ass than a frog he, without any doubt!*)
Was into the quadruped's noble dimension
By dint of *hard puffing* to swell himself out.

Oh hard were his struggles, and mighty his straining,
For hope cheered him on in his efforts at first,
But just as he hoped that in size he was gaining,
Alas for the frog, and ambition!—*he burst!*

MORAL.

Dear friends of the trade, take advice by this fable,
Who suffer your bosoms with envy to swell,
To rival the ox the poor frog was more able,
Than you e'er to rival the famed *R. & L.*

COMMENCEMENT OF CLEARING OUT OF THE WINTER STOCK.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS, Proprietors of the GREAT PANTECHNETHECA, FASHIONABLE DRAPERY, TAILORING, AND OUT-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT, 451, GEORGE-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BANK, Have to inform their friends and the public generally, that in consequence of the immense quantity of goods at the present time in the market, as also the continued mild weather, they have come to the determination of offering the whole of their present extensive stock at such prices as will fully realize the above FABLE and MORAL.

THE REDUCED LIST.

BLANKETS, CALICOES, &c.
Stout full-sized Witney blankets, reduced to 4s 8d per pair
Two yards wide white sheeting, 9½d.
Two ditto ditto grey ditto, 7d.
Stout longcloth, 2½d.
Ditto shirting ditto, 3d.
Ditto grey calico, 2d.
Ditto, yard wide, ditto, 3d.

DRESSES, DRAPERY, &c., &c.
Rich silk stripe Madonnas, full dress, 6s. 3d.
Ditto satin ditto ditto, 7s.
Ditto figured satin stripe and glace silks, from 1s. 10½d. per yard
Ditto brocaded silks, from 2s. 7½d.
Ditto black satinettes, from 2s. 8½d.
Ditto French cashmeres and Saxonies, full dress 9s. 6d.
Ditto ditto de laines, 6s. 6d.
Real French merinoes, from 2s. 8½d. per yard
Coloured and black Orleans, 8½d. ditto
Ditto ditto Coburgs, 9½d. ditto
Town prints, fast colours, 1s. 11½d.
Ditto ditto dark ditto, 3s. 3d.

SHAWLS, VISITES, MANTLES, &c.
The varied assortment to suit all fancies, combined to the great reduction in prices, is sure to merit for them a ready sale.
Ladies' tweed visites, full trimmed, 8s.
Ditto Persian and Madonna cloth visites, Algerine and silk velvet trimmed, 12s. 6d.
Children's ditto ditto, 4s. 9d.
Stout wool and tweed shawls, from 1s. 9d.
The BALMORAL SCARF, as worn by Her Majesty in Scotland, four yards long, reduced to 10s. 9d.

HOSIERY, &c.
Ladies' fine white cotton hose, 5½d. per pair
Ditto ditto black ditto, 6½d. ditto
Ditto stout coloured ditto, 6½d. ditto
Ditto ditto worsted ditto, 8d. ditto
Ditto fine merino ditto, 1s. 4d. ditto
Children's socks, 2d. ditto
Gentlemen's stout unbleached half-hose, 4½d. ditto
Ditto ditto grey ditto, 4½d. ditto
Ditto ditto grey lambswool ditto, 7½d. ditto
Ditto ditto ditto hose, 10½d. ditto
Ditto lambswool shirts, 2s. 3d.
Ditto fine white shirts, full linen trimmed, 2s.
Ditto rowing and yachting ditto, fancy patterns, 1s. 4d.
A large assortment always kept for immediate use.

TIES, STOCKS, BRACES, &c., &c., in endless variety.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
The proprietors would direct particular attention to this branch of their extensive establishment, that as they stated in their first advertisement they did not intend to keep SLOP CLOTHING, but being practically acquainted with the cut and quality of all garments, they were enabled to offer superior articles at one-half the original prices charged to any hitherto attempted in this colony, and the immense support already received, convinces them they need only continue in the same course to obtain that amount of patronage so earnestly solicited.
Stout winter overcoats, 9s. 6d.
Stout indigo pilot ditto, 15s. 6d.
Very best quality, £1 1s.
American hip jackets, 17s. 6d.
And every description of fashionable overcoats always ready made, and at equally proportionate prices.

TROUSERS, VESTS, &c., &c.
Stout mole trousers, double stitched, 4s. 9d.
Woollen substitute trousers, from 3s. 10d.
Ditto Angola ditto, 8s. 6d.
English and colonial tweed ditto, 8s. 6d.
Superfine black cassimere ditto, 9s. 6d.
Ditto ditto doeskin ditto, 12s.
Very best ditto ditto, 17s. 6d.
Superfine fancy ditto ditto, 10s. 9d.
Very best ditto ditto ditto, 14s. 6d.
Fancy vests from 1s., to the most recherche manufactured.

THE BESPOKE DEPARTMENT.
At the solicitation of many parties we have fitted up, apart from the remaining portion of the establishment, a department in which will be kept the best West of England woaded and Saxony cloths, doeskins, vestings, cashmeres, &c., and all goods being cut by artistes of well known celebrity, a good fit may at all times be relied on.

THE WHOLESALE DAPARTMENT
is carried on in the Stores at the rear of the Establishment, and the attention of Storekeepers, Settlers, &c., is particularly directed to ascertain our prices, and on comparison full 20 per cent. will be saved.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS,
GREAT PANTECHNETHECA,
931 451, George-street.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE of this day contains—Articles on Dr. Lang and Earl Grey. Electioneering Infamies. The Clerical Exclusion Bill. The Sewerage Bill. Postage on Newspapers. Falsifying the Electoral List. Market By-Laws Extortion Meeting. Musical Review. Shipping. Markets, &c., &c. 948

BOOTH'S CORDIAL GIN.
ON SALE by the undersigned, BOOTH'S celebrated cordial Gin, in one and three dozen cases by the single case.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO,
879 450, George-street.

FOR SALE at the stores of the undersigned—
Tennent's bottled ale and porter
Ditto stout, in hogsheads
Woolpacks and woolbagging
An invoice of saddlery
Very fine sherry, in quarter-casks
Teneriffe, in hogsheads
Port, in quarters, hogsheads, and pipes
Martell's pale brandy, in one dozen cases
Whiskey, in quarter-casks
Vinegar, in quarters and hogsheads
Pickles, sauces, and salad oil
Soda ash
Case gin
Brandy, Martell's, United Vineyard, and Hennessey's
Rum, fine Demerara, 30 o.p.
A London dog cart, built by Kesterton
A ditto Clarence ditto
875 MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

PIDDING'S CORDIALS AND LIQUEURS.
A LARGE quantity always on hand, at the Stores of
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
Donovan's Buildings,
878 Circular Quay.

NOTICE.
THE Commander of the Berkshire will not pay any debts (however small) contracted by any of his crew.
Port Jackson, July 12. 937

TO STONEMASONS, SMITHS, AND IRONFOUNDERS.
TENDERS are invited for the erection of stone piers, and dwarf walls, also for iron palisadings and gates, at a premises at Woolloomooloo. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. John Bibb, architect, to whom tenders are to be delivered.
July 13. 851

LABOUR CIRCULAR.
Registry Office,
319, Castlereagh-street, July, 1850.
COOKS, Grooms and Coachmen, Farm servants, *House Servants of every description*, male and female; Mechanics, Overseers, Shepherds, Storekeepers, now want places at the reduced rate of wages.
Governesses, Clerks, Tutors, &c., are also disengaged.
All applications to be pre-paid, addressed to
907 J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

WANTED, a Collection of Colonial Insects. Address by letter, post paid, Mr. BOOLE, *Herald* Office.
July 12. 863

CEDAR.
THE highest market price given for good Cedar—cash on delivery. Apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
883 Queen-street.

TO PUBLICANS.
WANTED, a Publican's General License. Apply by letter, prepaid, to F O., *Herald* Office. 861

TO DRAPERS AND STOREKEEPERS.
WANTED, by a young Man that knows his business, a situation in town or country. Address M. M., *Herald* Office, this day. 865

HOUSE AND SHOP.
WANTED, on or before the 1st October next, a House containing five or six rooms, with shop, in a central part of Sydney. All applications, stating full particulars, to be made by letter *(pre-paid)* to B. O., care of John R. Moore, *Atlas* Office, Sydney.
July 12. 866

WANTED, an active young woman as general house servant in a small family. Apply on Monday, from nine till twelve, at Mr. ABRAHAM'S, chemist, George-street. 871

WANTED, one thousand (1000) tons of Coal, in cargoes of from 40 to 100 tons. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Albion Wharf.
N.B.—The highest market price will be given.
July 12. 892

WANTED, in a Clergyman's family in the country, a middle-aged woman, as plain Cook. Apply between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at Archdeacon COWPER'S, Macquarie-place. 909

ACTIVE LAD WANTED.
A LAD, who is willing to work, strong and active, can write, and has had some insight in business, may hear of a situation by applying at
HALLIDAY'S
935 Coal Wharf, Windmill-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. WEBB, Captain Cook Hotel, Spring street, opposite the Court of Requests.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—One or two gentlemen requiring the above in a quiet family, may obtain the same by applying to A. B. X., *Herald* Office. 894

£1 REWARD.—Lost, yesterday, in George-street, between Hunter and King streets, a gold brooch set with pearls, containing hair in the centre. Any person finding the same and bringing it to the residence of Mr. CAMPBELL, George-street North, will receive the above reward.
July 12. 873

LOST,
BY a little Boy, in O'Connell-street, yesterday evening, about three o'clock, a Pair of Gentlemen's Cloth Trousers and a Coat, both new, tied up in a silk handkerchief. Whoever will bring them to Messrs. STONE AND HOLLE'S, tailors, George-street, will be rewarded.
July 13. 887

TWO POUNDS REWARD.
STOLEN or STRAYED, from the station of the undersigned, a Bay Horse, five years old, about 14½ hands high, blaze down the face, near hind fetlock white, switch tail, a saddle mark on off side; branded ME on near shoulder, the E not very legible. Also, a Bay Horse, three years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, off hind fetlock white, switch tail; branded ME on near shoulder. The above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the above horses, by writing to the undersigned; to Mr. GREGORY FITZGERALD Reedy Creek; or, to Mr. CHARLES QUAIL, Yass.
JAMES GARRY,
Bogolong.
July 10. 858

TO LET, at No. 3, O'Connell street, Two Rooms, lately occupied by Mr. Harnett, as offices. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a neat Verandah Cottage, situated in Botany-street, corner of Bank-street, Chippendale. It contains five rooms, with detached kitchen and well of water.
Apply at the next Cottage but one. 944

TO LET, Prospect Villa, Elizabeth-street South. The house so called having undergone extensive alterations and improvements, rendering it a comfortable family residence. Apply to
EDWARD SALAMON,
Auctioneer and Agent,
943 446, George-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512019

EMIGRANT SHIPS.

House of Lords, March 15.

The Earl of Mountcashell rose, pursuant to notice, and made the following motion:—"That there be laid before this house, a return of all the penalties imposed and levied on owners, masters, captains and others, for breaches of the act of 5th and 6th of Victoria, known by the name of the 'Passengers Act,' since the said act came into force; specifying the amount of fine, the year when such penalty was imposed, the period when paid, how such penalty was disposed of, the name of the ship, the name of the offender, and the offence he committed; together with the name of the port where the party was convicted, and the officer who enforced it." He said that he had delayed making this motion at the request of the noble earl at the head of the Colonial Department, who had told their lordships that they ought to make themselves acquainted with the contents of the documents from the Colonial Office which had been laid upon their table, before they proceeded to consider the present motion. That certainly was sufficient reason for postponement, and he, following the advice of the noble earl, had done all in his power to make himself master of the information which those documents had furnished to their lordships. But, though these statements were not without considerable effect upon his mind, yet they by no means deterred him from proceeding with the task that he had undertaken, which was to call the attention of the house to the abuses that occurred, not occasionally but systematically, on board almost all emigrant vessels—not merely the wickedness and the profligacy for which they were notorious, but the infamous frauds that were practised with regard to the supply of provisions. He had received many letters from various quarters on these subjects, and though he intended to advert to a considerable part of those communications, yet there were some points in them on which he should purposely avoid touching. The most cursory glance, however, would at once show there was no safety or protection for female emigrants; and indeed scarcely anything like fair play for any class of emigrants. When the poor emigrant left his home he usually proceeded to one of the outports, where his troubles really began, and where he became the victim of the most inordinate extortion. As to young female emigrants, so soon as they were placed on board an emigrant ship they were deprived of the least security; they were exposed to every means of corruption and profligacy, a condition which chiefly arose in consequence of no sufficient care or attention being paid to the proper selection of officers and surgeons for those vessels—more especially the surgeons, to whom much was confided. It could scarcely be too often said that those surgeons were not selected as they ought to be; for, as their lordships must be well aware, a great deal of power and authority was intrusted to them. Having now adverted to the sufferings, the injustice, the cruelty with which the emigrants were treated on the voyage, he should merely remind their lordships, that when they landed they were usually placed under the care of the emigration agent. Now the emigration agent was naturally inclined to favour the captain and the officers of the emigration vessels, and the agents generally endeavoured to screen any misdoings on board of emigration ships. The truth then of any case rarely became known. As to the provisions on board emigration ships nothing could be worse, and nothing which more frequently produced disease and death, but in an especial degree had they a right to complain of the supply of water. Water was supplied by pumping from barges which came alongside the vessels. Now he would mention a case that had occurred in the port of London. It was the practice of the men who worked those barges to go on shore to dinner at a certain fixed hour every day. Upon one occasion it happened that their barge sank and went to the bottom during the dinner hour, and when they raised her it was found that holes had been bored low down in her sides, which caused her to sink; and what was the fact? That all this time, instead of supplying pure water, as the bargemen professed to do, they were sending into the ship nothing but the dirty filthy puddle of the Thames below bridge, which flowed through the holes bored in the barge for the express purpose of letting it in. That such water would necessarily lead to disease was a truth upon which it was scarcely necessary for him to insist; that it had done so was a fact perfectly well attested. He should come to the subject of meat. It had long been notorious that the passengers in the emigrant-vessels were supplied with a very bad description of food; that a great deal of bad meat was received on board those vessels, of which a remarkable instance occurred on board the barque Aden. As soon as they got out to sea the stench from the bad meat made them all so ill that they were glad to creep into any corner of the ship to escape from its dreadful influence. The passengers remonstrated, and the surgeon promised them that when they reached Plymouth, at which port they put in, the evil should be remedied; but that promise was not fulfilled. He should read the words of the statement that had been furnished to him. "The barque Aden, with 172 passengers, paying their own expenses, left Gravesend on the 15th of last May, and arrived at Port Adelaide on the 11th September. In a statement signed by 35 passengers they say—'Our first source of complaint and grievance arose out of the manner in which the ship was provisioned. We had good meat till we left Gravesend, but as soon as we got out to sea there arose such a stench as was quite unbearable from some flesh which was boiling in our cook's coppers. This, more than the rolling of the ship, turned us all sick, and we went into every out-of-the-way place to avoid the stench. The surgeon declared it would bring on some disorder, and promised to see the Government inspector about it on arrival at Plymouth; but he did not do so. This meat was given us on three successive days, after leaving Gravesend, and we all became so ill and hungry that we threatened to kill the cats and boil them. On the third day the stuff was left boiling in the coppers, all the passengers having agreed to allow none to be taken between decks, or even out of the cook's boiler.'" What was the inference to be derived from that and similar instances? The obvious inference was this,—that if the laws were rendered stringent, were then properly enforced, and the offenders punished, the practices of which the country had such just right to complain would cease and disappear altogether. His impression was, that this class of offenders were very rarely punished; and, in those cases in which they were brought to justice, the punishment was always of the most lenient kind. In one case—a North-American emigration ship (the Concord) that came under his notice—the passengers on their landing made application to a magistrate, and he, as was usual in such cases, regarded the offences as very venial. On account of one case the magistrate inflicted a penalty of 6s. 8d., and then the master of the emigrant-ship compounded with several others at the rate of 5s. a head. He would ask their lordships when they looked at the circumstances, to say what other results could be expected. The people who went out in those vessels were necessarily very poor and ignorant; they knew nothing of the law, and it was next to useless for them to appeal to any magistrate: for the sympathies of the magistrates were all with the captains and officers, and all against the unfortunate passengers; whereas the feeling ought to be all the other way, for good conduct on the part of captains, officers, superintendents, and surgeons, was the exception, and evil conduct the rule. He held in his hand various documents, to some of which he would call the attention of the house. One particularly which had reference to the supply of provisions. It was in these words:—"I have been at a loss (knowing the great fastidiousness, and properly so, of the masters of London long-voyage ships as to the articles of beef and pork) to account for the large purchases made here from time to time (but more particularly very recently) of the most inferior and lowest priced American beef and pork to be found at this port. It now strikes me that all this bad meat, rejected by our shipmasters in this port, has been purchased by the London contractors for the May emigrant ships, particularly for Australia, now fitting out in London. In the month of November I had occasion to institute particular inquiry as to the stocks of provisions here, and learned from our most respectable dealers and brokers that it consisted of some thousands of tierces of American beef and pork, which was, with the exception of a small quantity, perfect rubbish; that our dealers had culled all the good nearly out of some 26,000 tierces of beef, our import; and that what then remained was such as shipmasters and owners would not take." It was thus that the emigrants were treated on their voyages to Australia. It was manifest that no sufficient care was taken in England to appoint proper emigration agents. But, after all, it was not to be denied that those who examined the provisions had rather a difficult task to perform; for they could not open and examine all the tierces of beef or barrels of pork; it would not improve the provisions, but rather injure them, if anything of the sort were done. This state of things, however, sometimes led to very grievous frauds. The captains often concealed in the holds old provisions that they had left over from a previous voyage. Those provisions were generally in the very worst condition—sometimes in a state almost putrid. They were kept concealed till the vessel proceeded out to sea, and such vile food often produced sickness and death. It was found, on calculation, that as many as 1½ per cent. of the passengers to Australia died on the voyage, which constituted a very large proportion. There certainly should not be so many in the short space of four months, and for that they had nothing to blame but bad food and bad water. Up to this time he had spoken only of food; he should read a passage from a newspaper which he held in his hand, called the *South Australian News*. (It was objected by Earl Grey that the noble lord should confine himself to official documents.) If there were anything wrong in the paper the noble earl could answer it. The passage which he proposed to read consisted chiefly of questions, to which the noble earl might give replies if he thought proper. The passage ran thus:—"We regret to observe that the passengers by two of the vessels, the Aden and John Munn, were anything but satisfied with their treatment. The commanders are charged with dereliction of duty, allowing drunkenness, gambling, and immorality to prevail, and neglecting to serve out sufficient and good provisions. The case of the latter ship, however, appears to have been the worst; and though the captain held a meeting on the 7th of October to vindicate and exculpate his procedure, he seems to have failed in doing so. About thirty or forty of the passengers were present, some of whom justified his conduct; and the *South Australian Register* in noticing the matter, makes the following remarks:—'No one impugns his (Captain Pearson's) nautical skill, but did he deny that his vessel was badly provisioned, and that in port many of the passengers were provisioning themselves? Did he deny the open sale of spirits from the cuddy during the voyage, even on the Sabbath day? Did he deny the prevalence of drinking, gambling, and smoking between decks? Did he deny the connivance at immoral conduct? Did he discountenance the foolish and dangerous use of fire-arms by way of pastime on deck? And is he ignorant of the fact that the ship was more than once in danger of being set on fire by such practices? Does he mean to say that, having signed the necessary certificate that the required quantity of provisions was on board, he was not to blame when the passengers were put on short allowance of water and provisions? Does he deny the use by himself and the officers of vulgar, profane, and abusive language towards the passengers?" The Press, the public feeling of the country, public meetings, the House of Commons—in short, every power in the land would compel the noble earl to alter a system which was degrading to the nation and oppressive to Her Majesty's subjects. These things were facts; they ought to be rectified, and as long as he had life he would persist till the atrocity was put a stop to. He would now call attention to the conduct of the surgeons, and he believed the noble earl had by this time made himself acquainted with the facts, and was satisfied that what he (the Earl of Mountcashel) had stated was correct. Indeed, he had rather understated than overstated the real circumstances. The blue book which had been laid on the table would amply prove all his charges, and in fact he had derived a vast deal of additional information from it. When their lordships considered how much was intrusted to the surgeons of emigrant vessels, and that it was not enough for them to be merely medical men, but men of character, he thought they would agree with him in thinking that care should be taken in selecting proper persons for the post. He had ascertained, however, that little or no attention had been paid at the Colonial office to the character of the medical officers or surgeon superintendents. The Emigration Commissioners, indeed, required testimonials of competence, but after those had been produced little further inquiry took place. ("No, no!" from Earl Grey.) He asserted it—repeated that but little enquiry was made into the character of the surgeons. In that way the appointment of the madman to which he alluded the other day might be accounted for. Well, what had been the result? Let the pages of the blue book answer. At page 19 it was stated "the surgeon of the Waverley treated one of the unmarried females improperly." The surgeon of the Lysander "was unable to maintain respect for himself or proper discipline on board." (P. 38.) The surgeon of the Thomas Arbuthnot "treated some of the single female emigrants indecently." (P. 51.) The chief officer also had been found in the berth of one of the women. The surgeon of the William Morris was reported to be "ill suited for his office." (P. 53.) The surgeon of the Thetis "was careless of his duty and habitually drunk" (p. 83), and much sickness prevailed on board as a natural consequence. Next came the case of the Earl Grey (p. 117), in connexion with which the orphan girls from Belfast had got such a bad character. The surgeon was said "to have shown want of judgment and discretion." The matron was inefficient, and some of the officers paid improper attentions to the young girls on board, while the crew appear to have had unrestricted intercourse with them. Now, here were a number of young and inexperienced girls put on board a vessel, and left to the mercy of the crew without protection or guidance. When they arrived they were branded as improper characters, and the guardians were accused of having sent out abandoned girls to the colony. Justice had not been done either to those young girls or to the guardians, who had done their best to select proper persons. Because some few women from other unions, who were no better than they should be, particularly those from Dungannon, had got into the vessel, the whole body of the Belfast girls was charged in that wholesale way, whereas out of 46 there were but four really bad, all the others having turned out to be excellent characters. To go on with the list of emigrant ships. Without dwelling on the case of the Sobraon, to which he had already called attention, he would pass to the James Gibb (p. 163), where the surgeon allowed the officers of the ship to carry on an improper intercourse with the female emigrants. At page 193 it was stated that the conduct of the captain, the surgeon, and of the matron of the Inconstant was "indiscreet," and that "the surgeon ought not to be employed again." Those extracts showed that things were not carried on in precisely the way the noble earl would have the house and country to believe. The conduct of some of the officers had been equally bad. It would be seen on reference to the blue book that the chief officer of the Thomas Arbuthnot and the second mate of the General Palmer had behaved improperly to the female passengers (p. 51, p. 88). On board the Earl Grey the first and second mates were said to have paid "improper personal attentions to some of the Irish orphan girls," and the cook was said "to have taken liberties with some of them." On board the James Gibb the officers and seamen were reported to have been guilty of similar conduct. He begged the attention of the noble lord to a statement at page 125. It was of the most important character, and demanded the most serious consideration. It was stated that six of the females who went out in the ship Manchester to Port Phillip were hired on board the moment they arrived by notorious brothel keepers. Was it for such purposes as those we sent out virtuous women to our colonies? Would Government deal with these facts or not? He called their attention to it, and the country would expect them to find a remedy. If any of their lordships turned to page 188 they might see the details of the "flogging" inflicted on four girls on board the Ramilies. He knew how difficult it was to manage emigrant vessels, and how hard to control violent and ill tempered women, but such a proceeding as that was disgraceful to those concerned in it. He believed these evils could not be remedied by the present Passengers Act. It was defective and imperfect, and could never insure adequate control over the surgeon and officers; but it was the duty of the Government to amend it, and the country would look to the noble earl opposite, on whom the responsibility rested, for a measure to put an end to such a system as that he had described. These facts were recent. They were all to be found in the last three books laid on the table and entitled "papers relative to emigration to the Australian colonies." But if they went further back they would find just the same state of things. Ten years ago just as great atrocities had been perpetrated. On this point he begged to read an extract from a letter to himself, which afforded a striking instance of profligacy:—"In 1841 I sailed from London in the preliminary expedition for the settlement of Nelson, New Zealand, in the capacity of surveyor and engineer for that settlement. Our party comprised nearly 80 picked men, most of them married. Their wives did not accompany them, as it was the professed intention of our employers that a careful selection of a suitable site should be made, which might probably occupy us for some months after our arrival at New Zealand. On our departure the directors of the New Zealand Company assured the men that the safety, comfort, and welfare of their wives should be most religiously cared for, and one of them, Mr. Ross Mangles, especially pledged himself to the exercise of such care on their behalf. About six months later, in 1841, the women embarked in a ship called the Lloyds; on her arrival at Nelson a complaint was made to the New Zealand Company's agent, that shortly after sailing the captain and his crew had frequented the women's apartments, and during the voyage had lived in debauchery with a considerable number, to the great grievance and discomfort of those who remained faithful to their husbands, and also that the great mortality amongst the children during the passage was attributable to the gross neglect both on the part of the doctor and of the adulterous mothers. The case was investigated, the charges fully substantiated, and reported by the agent to the directors of the New Zealand Company. The second vessel which sailed from London for Nelson was the Mary Anne, carrying out a large number of cabin and steerage emigrants, amongst the former, a son of the director of the company, in the capacity of emigration agent to the settlement. A highly respectable cabin passenger (now residing in England) informed me on his arrival at Nelson that the ship had been a 'floating brothel' during the passage. In the instance of this ship no investigation took place, but I may state one case of peculiar depravity. The first mate of the Mary Anne had seduced and got with child a girl scarcely fifteen years of age, a daughter of a cabin passenger. He had also cohabited with the wife of another passenger (recently married), and with other women, and at Nelson he left the ship, and continued to live in open adultery with the married woman." These were melancholy statements, and showed the continuance of evils which they must all deplore. And what must the result be? That the well-disposed portion of the community would refrain from tempting such risks, that they would not trust themselves on the ocean, and that in future our only emigrants would be the very sweepings of the streets—the thieves, prostitutes, and vagabonds of England. A letter had been addressed to Mr. Sidney Herbert, in relation to his plan for sending out distressed needlewomen to Australia, from which he would read an extract. With every respect for the motives of that gentleman, he feared that unless something was done to alter the present system, those poor women would be of no service to the colony, and ninety-nine out of every 100 would end by going on the streets of Sydney. The writer of the letter to which he referred said, "I have only time to observe, that if you are about to depend on Government aid and the present Government machinery for the care and distribution of your emigrants in Australia, God help the poor women! Had I time or space I would prove the flagrant want of common sense displayed by the emigration officials, and the utter absence of all proper means for protecting and distributing female emigrants, as shown in the course of 1848 and 1849. If you have nothing better to depend upon than the present Government machinery, the principal result of your charity will be to increase the numbers of unfortunates who already crowd Australian seaports." Again, he said, "the mere shovelling out of distressed degraded women will never do — the people who rejected cargoes of our convicts will not accept cargoes of our strumpets." The author of that letter was well known, and he (Lord Mountcashell) placed reliance on his statements. Bad as was the case of many poor women in London, he would not advise them to venture their persons on board an emigrant ship to Australia, till better regulations for their protection had been adopted. The noble lord concluded with the motion already given, and stated that he would not press another motion which stood in his name for an address to her Majesty for a copy of the proceedings in the case of the Sobraon.

Earl Grey said, that the noble earl might have said enough in his speech to induce their lordships to grant the returns he demanded, but he had certainly proved to the house that he had no grounds whatever for the sweeping charges he made against the manner in which the Australian emigration was conducted. The noble earl had founded his case on two points—the first with regard to the quality of the provisions served to emigrants to Australia; the second with respect to the general character and conduct of the superintendents and surgeons of emigrant ships. Now, as to any case of abuse regarding the supply of provisions he (Earl Grey) had intreated the noble earl to mention any individual instance, but he had been unable to do so. If the noble earl had named any particular case, he (Earl Grey) was convinced he could have answered it from the documents on the table. But the noble earl could produce no case except a report in a newspaper which arrived overland from India, before any official intelligence could reach the Government.—[The Earl of Mountcashell interposed. There was one case in the last blue book.] The noble earl undoubtedly had referred to one case where a complaint had been made, but then it appeared that the provisions were reported to be good; and so far it was the reverse of an argument in his favour. It appeared that 35 out of 260 emigrants had in one case made a complaint that the provisions served between Gravesend and Plymouth were bad. That was not a Government ship. In making that remark he was bound in justice to the respectable body of ship owners to say he did not believe that circumstance made any difference. He had seen the notices which were put up on board all emigrant ships, that if any emigrant had any complaint to make there was an officer at Plymouth who would afford immediate redress. There was also an agent of the charterers, who would attend to any complaint. So far every care was taken to secure attention to any case of neglect. In the present instance it seemed the ship had rolled very much in going round from Gravesend. Some of the passengers were very sick. They did not know what a sea life was, and were, he dared say, very much discontented with their dinners, and the result was that they mistook the cause of their disordered stomachs and laid it all on the food. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The noble earl had brought forward a sweeping and general assertion that the provisions of emigrant ships were of bad quality. Against it he (Earl Grey) would oppose the official report and the result of a deliberate inquiry. To show their lordships how the able and energetic emigration officer at Sydney, Mr. Merewether, conducted his business, he would refer them to his report on the ship Harbinger, where the conduct of the captain, officers, and crew, as well as of the surgeon and matron, was examined into and reported upon. That was only a specimen of the way in which these reports were made, and if there was any ground for complaint, there was ample opportunity for making it, as every ship was carefully examined by the agent as soon as she arrived. It has been said that the emigrants were overawed by the presence of the officers of the ship, but the fact was that the agent went into the cuddy, and none of the officers were present when the emigrants were examined except the surgeon ("Hear, hear" from Lord Mountcashell) whose control was at an end when the ship arrived. (Lord Mountcashell—No! no! He exercises it as long as they are on board.) Well, they might land next day. The result of all these enquiries was that there was scarcely an instance of provisions of bad quality. Undoubtedly the charterers of a ship might accidentally get a bad cask of meat or beer; but could their lordships be always certain that bad meat might not appear on their own tables on some occasion? He could only meet general assertions like those of the noble lord by general denials, but he challenged him to bring forward specific cases where bad provisions had been supplied. Next came the case of the surgeons. The noble earl stated the medical officers and superintendents habitually misconducted themselves. [The Earl of Mountcashell: I never said so.] Well, he certainly said, that good conduct on their part was the exception. Now, he had the curiosity, or rather had felt it to be his duty, to have returns prepared from all the ships which had sailed with emigrants to New South Wales since 1847, and to have an analysis of the conduct of the surgeons. He had the result in his hand. The number of emigrant-ships to Port Phillip and South Australia, of which reports had been received, was 124; of the 124 surgeons of those ships, 70 were highly commended; there was no complaint of 28; 4 had a qualified commendation; 6 were described as having been inefficient, 2 of them from ill-health; 5 were censured for decided inefficiency and misuse of their authority, and 11 were declared positively bad. He conceived that this was no unsatisfactory result, when it was considered how many surgeons were employed, and often under unforeseen circumstances, at very short notice. (Hear, hear.) The case of the Ramilies, relied upon by the noble earl, seemed to him by no means of that weight which the noble earl imagined. No doubt it was very wrong to beat women at all, but the circumstances, as given in the report of the surgeon, showed that the four women in question were most violent and unmanageable persons, who had committed the most unprovoked assaults upon the complaining party, Anne Shepherd, and whom it had been considered essential to punish corporally, the punishment being, not a flogging, as was represented, but a few strokes on the shoulder, administered in presence of the matron. It was an error in judgment, certainly, but not the monstrous crime that the noble earl described. The noble earl made a complaint of the conduct of a particular surgeon, Dr. Douglass, on the representation of a person who had never seen either Dr. Douglass or his ship; but the report of the committee in Australia who investigated that gentleman's conduct decided that he had performed his duty in a very efficient manner. It appeared that the very persons who had complained against him, some orphan girls from Belfast, had by their own conduct in the colony fully justified these statements of his respecting them which had occasioned their ill will towards him. The conduct of these young women, he might observe, afforded another illustration of the inexpediency, as a general principle, of sending out this class of emigrants from towns. (Hear, hear.) He could not but express the decided opinion that complaints such as those made by the noble earl, however unfounded, were highly disadvantageous to the national interest, which was deeply concerned in the extension of emigration. (Hear.) No person was justified in throwing discredit upon the manner in which emigration was conducted, unless he had real facts to go upon. That the noble lord had no real facts upon which to found his so sweeping charges could be confirmed by his noble friend near him, from the most unsuspected of evidence—the letters which the emigrants themselves sent over, on their arrival, to their friends, expressive of their entire satisfaction with the treatment they had received on board. When it was considered that no fewer than 30,000 emigrants went over to Australia in the last year alone, it was quite conceivable that a certain number of them, from their own fault of temper, from dissatisfaction with the voyage, or from some other circumstance referable altogether to themselves, might be disposed to make complaints, but there could be no sort of doubt that the rule was emphatically satisfaction on the part of the emigrants with their whole treatment on the voyage. (Hear, hear.) The best proof of the excellence of their treatment was that the mortality upon the voyage of three or four months only just exceeded 1¼ per cent.; and this, in relation not merely to adult emigrants, but to young and even infant emigrants, though it was well known that nothing was so trying to young children as a long sea voyage. If ships went out for these long voyages with the provisions described by the noble earl, of bad food and putrid water, the mortality on board would inevitably be dreadful. He trusted that these statements of the noble earl, utterly unfounded in fact as they were, would not discourage persons who contemplated emigration from fulfilling their intentions, for they might rely upon it that if they took their passage in ships chartered by respectable persons they would be perfectly well treated. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Monteagle said he had for 13 years closely applied his attention to this subject, and he could, of his own knowledge, give the most unqualified commendation of the conduct, as a rule, of the officers engaged in carrying emigration from Great Britain into effect. The noble earl having confined himself to Australia, he was to prepared to state, that of all the infinite letters he had seen from emigrants to Australia—letters written after their arrival, and therefore manifestly without any restraint upon the writers—there was not one which did not fully bear out the statement of his noble friend as to the attention and kindness paid to emigrants on shipboard (hear hear); and the full confirmation of this written testimony was the fact that almost every emigrant took the earliest occasion to transmit to his friends at home the money to pay their passage out to the colonies in the very ships which had conveyed themselves thither. (Hear, hear.) If any case of misconduct could actually be shown against the officers of any emigrant ship, it would be doing the best possible service to the general body of emigrant officers and to the public to substantiate it; but, on the other hand, nothing could be more inexpedient and mischievous to the national interest than for a member of Parliament, in his irresponsible position, to make sweeping charges such as those the noble earl thought proper to advance against a body of men not present to defend themselves. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord referred to the report of the Colonization Committee in proof of the admirable manner in which private shipowners treated emigrant passengers. It was very hard that his noble friend, who had especially distinguished himself by his efforts to secure the comfort of emigrant passengers, the very author of those stringent provisions in their favour which characterised the late Passengers Act, should be charged with indifference on the subject. (Hear, hear.) Their lordships might rely upon it, that were the noble earl's charges at all founded on fact, Australia, whose very existence depended upon the supply of emigrants, would long since have poured in complaints in corroboration; but all the complaint of Australia, and he heartily wished his noble friend would make increased efforts to remove it, was that not half enough emigrants came out. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Lanesborough bore testimony to the good conduct, as a rule, of the surgeons of emigrant-ships.

The Earl of Mountcashell having replied,

Earl Grey said, there was no objection to the production of the papers; only they could not be laid on the table for a year, as it would be necessary to send to the colonies for some of them.

Returns ordered.

Mr. Mayo, in his amusing work, The Philosophy of Living, states, as an amusing instance of the tendency of man, as well as other animals, to imitation, that if, when three or four persons are sitting round a table and engaged in conversation, you, seemingly without design, take up the snuffers and slowly open them to the utmost and shut them several times, one or two of the party will immediately fall into an imitative yawn.

THE CRISIS AND THE MAN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee conducting the FREE ELECTION of the Rev. Dr. Lang deem it due alike to those of your number who are with them, and those who are against them, to state briefly the grounds on which they seek your co-operation and support in the present contest. The members of this Committee, numbering nearly one hundred citizens, have, for the most part, no connexion nor personal acquaintance with Dr. Lang; neither do they identify themselves with some of his public acts now under discussion; nor do they agree with his expressed opinions on many points of considerable importance; but acting from motives which could not be influenced by accident or fortuitous circumstance, they can well afford to sink minor differences of opinion, in uniting their efforts to advance great principles, and to promote the common welfare of their country. In Dr. Lang they recognise the true principles of good government—Political Justice, Religious Toleration, and Social Advancement. In him they see an advocate, who has not put on the colouring of these things for a particular occasion, but who has adopted his opinions, fairly and deliberately, from the force of reasoning and from the study of truth and the science of human improvement; and who has the acknowledged ability and the patriotic purpose to originate and carry out legislative measures for the benefit of all, as fully and as speedily as public safety may warrant or the spirit of the age may require. The Committee, with due respect, ask their fellow-citizens to review the past life of Dr. Lang, and dispassionately and seriously to recount his acts of public service, and especially to examine his former conduct in the Legislative Council; and they have no fears for the decision to which such enquiry will lead all candid minds. If any proofs were required of the high estimate formed, not only in this colony, but in Europe, of the talents of Dr. Lang, even by his most determined enemies, it would be sufficient to refer to the host of newspaper scribes who have ransacked every repository of ribaldry and abuse for defamatory terms to destroy his character—to the impotent attempt at personal legislation made at this moment to exclude his presence from the Council—to the singular fact that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has sent out a laboured and lengthy Despatch with the avowed object of lessening his influence in Australia. These multifarious, strenuous, and extraordinary efforts to put down the Rev. Dr Lang, speak most eloquently of the immense importance attached to him by those, who, in the heat of their personal animosities, or in fear of the exposure of public corruptions, so indiscreetly and daringly condemn him. Dr. Lang is the man made for the present crisis. Familiar with the history of ancient and modern governments, long and intimately acquainted with the political wants and social necessities of his adopted land, and devoted to the progress of our race,—with natural energies rarely excelled, and with intellectual gifts which have been matured by a life long culture, he is eminently fitted to promote the general good, and to establish the just claims of the Australian colonists. In the present choice it is impossible to descend to a comparison between Dr. Lang and his opponent.

The Committee, with great confidence, solicit the suffrages of their fellow-citizens for this old, severely-tried, and indefatigable servant of the colony. Those who hope for the day of justice, when the splendid lands of this territory shall be thrown open to the industry of the people, will vote for Dr. Lang, who would plant on our hills and plains a stout-hearted Australian yeomanry. Those who contend for an enlargement of our elective privileges in the State, will vote for Dr. Lang, who in 1843 resisted Mr. Wentworth's mutilation of the franchise. Those who remember the sore distress of that period, will vote for Dr. Lang, who then so manfully and consistently stood by the suffering poor. Those who desire the spirit of knowledge to go forth through the country, will vote for Dr. Lang, who has ever been found in the vanguard of education. Those who seek a broad basis for the superstructure of Government, who desire to see economy and purity in its administrations, and who know that its safety can be only in the affections of a free and happy people, will vote for Dr. Lang. All who think independently, and who feel disinterestedly—who look beyond the mists and prejudices and cares of to-day, will record their votes in this election for Dr. Lang!

Gentlemen, the Committee feel assured of the Election of the Rev. Dr. Lang; but that election must be a national triumph. It will not be enough to elect him by anything less than the largest number of votes ever recorded in New South Wales. If none of you, electors of Sydney, remain absent from the poll, that overwhelming majority must be the result.

By order of the Committee conducting the FREE ELECTION of Dr. Lang.

HENRY PARKES.
Hon. Secretary.

Central Committee Rooms, July 6, 1850.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at their Offices, in George-street, on Wednesday, the 17th day of July next, at two o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors, for the half-year ending 30th instant—to elect two Directors in room of Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq., resigned, on leaving the colony, and Duncan Mackellar, Esq., about to proceed to England, and to determine upon any other matters of general interest to the Company.

Candidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Board previous to the day of election.

J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.

Sydney, June 25. 11163

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.

Lyons Buildings, 567, George-street.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Broker.

Sydney, November 3.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of Stock in this Bank will be held at the Banking House, George-street, on Thursday, the 18th July instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, and declaring a Dividend for the Half-year ended on the 30th June last.

JOHN BLACK,
Cashier.

Bank of New South Wales,
July 3. 292

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the office of the Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street North, at noon on Monday, the 22nd July next, when the election of a Director will take place, in the room of Charles Kemp, Esq., who retires by lot, but who is eligible for re-election. Candidates for the office of Director are requested to give fourteen days' notice of their intention to offer themselves for election.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CHARLES COWPER,
Manager.

Railway Office, June 28. 11423

THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO STONEMASONS AND OTHERS.—Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Stone Work," will be received at this office until twelve o'clock on Monday, the 15th of July, for a stone drain to be built along the water course appropriated for the site of the City Terminus, between the Haymarket and Carter's Barracks.

All particulars may be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Company.

CHARLES COWPER,
11399 Manager.

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a farther call has been made upon the Shareholders of the Sydney Railway Company by the Directors for Ten Shillings per share, which is hereby required to be paid (by those Shareholders who have not already paid it) to the Manager, at the Office of the Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, on or before Thursday, the 18th day of July next.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1850.

CHARLES COWPER,
10363 Manager.

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY,

COLONIAL HARDWOOD.

TENDERS to be addressed to the Manager of the Sydney Railway Company, will be received at the Office until twelve o'clock on Monday, the 15th July, from persons willing to supply Colonial Hardwood of the following dimensions:—

Lot 1. (400)—Four hundred planks, of either Iron Bark or Blue Gum, twelve feet long, and 7 x 3 inches in dimension.

Lot 2. (900)—Nine hundred Iron Bark slabs, either sawn or split, twelve feet long, and 6 x 3 inches in dimension.

Lot 3. (550)—Five hundred and fifty slabs, of Black Butt timber, eight feet or upwards in length, eight inches wide, and two inches thick.

Lot 4. (100)—One hundred pieces of Blue Gum scantling, sawn, eighteen feet long, and 12 x 4 inches in dimension.

Lot 5. (1000)—One thousand logs of Iron Bark, nine feet long, and about eight inches in diameter.

Lot 6. (400)—Four hundred Iron Bark treenails, nineteen inches long, and two inches in diameter.

The timber to be delivered in the neighbourhood of the two roads, passing the Burial Grounds, in the City of Sydney, in such quantities as the Company's Engineer shall direct.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Company at his Office, 247, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

CHARLES COWPER,
11398 Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Dividend of five per cent. on the paid up Capital of this Bank, declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 10th instant.

EDWARD KNOX,
Manager.

Commercial Bank, July 9. 656

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,

487, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

MOST OF THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COUNTRY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED AGENTS.

The business of this Company is threefold.

1st. LIFE INSURANCE, which enables persons to provide for the widowed, orphans, or others, at their decease.

2nd DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which enables persons to secure for themselves, or their nominees, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity punctually paid as long as they may live.

3rd. ENDOWMENTS for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, or 21.

NEVER did the ingenuity of man devise any plan so effectual to render old age happy, independent, and free from all cares and anxieties, as that of the deferred annuities, or annuities for old age. The overcrowded state of the Benevolent Asylum, and the many demands for private charity calls loudly for some system to arrest the growing evils of poverty.

However high the rate of wages, and cheap the necessaries of life may be, there cannot fail to be great numbers of paupers, unless the labouring classes will set apart a portion of their earnings for their support in old age.

The payment of 1s. a week by the labouring men, their wives, and the female servants in this colony, would be scarcely felt by them, and the trifling sum if commenced at the age of 20 would entitle them when they became 50 to an annuity of about £11 a year; at 60 to about £27 a year; at 70 to about £90 a year, during the remainder of their lives. How many aged men and women that are now in this colony dragging out a miserable existence, suffering privation, neglect, reproach, and upbraidings, and dependent for a bare subsistence on public and private charity, who have wasted or spent in extravagance considerably more than this amount. Instead of thinking on the future with a melancholy anxiety, as those who spend their income must do if they think at all, the Deferred Annuitant looks towards the future with joy and hope, for he knows that on a certain day his annuity will commence, and he may thenceforth cease to labour, as he will be independent during the remainder of his life. Surely employers could not render a more important service to their servants than by urging upon them the advice of the wisest man "to provide like the ant in the summer for the winter of life."

Many persons whilst young urge as a reason for not subscribing for a Deferred Annuity, that they will not live sufficiently long to enjoy it, although they daily witness numerous instances of poverty stricken old age. It will be seen on a reference to the last Annual Report of the Benevolent Society that out of 497 paupers in the Asylum, 298 were between 50 and 100 years of age.

To those persons who are now in affluent or comfortable circumstances, Deferred Annuities may prove of inestimable value. A Deferred Annuity may be the means of saving a man after he has become reduced in circumstances, from being a burden in his old age on his children, his relations, or friends, than which nothing could be more galling to a sensitive mind. We need only look around us in order to see numerous instances of the immensity of good a Deferred Annuity would have effected in saving persons who were once wealthy from a miserable old age.

So much importance do the Directors attach to the immense advantage to be derived from securing a provision for the aged out of their savings when young, that they have determined to apply for an Act of Council to protect Deferred Annuities, under certain conditions, the same as Government Pensions are protected against judgment debts, sequestration in insolvency, &c.

In order to relieve members from the effects of unforeseen emergency, the Society will lend money on the security of Deferred Annuities and Life Assurance policies, at a moderate rate of interest.

The tables of rates, forms of proposals, and all information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from ten to four daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,
Secretary.

N.B.—Great advantages are held out to the first policies taken, as may be seen by the rules. 8241

SCOTS CHURCH, CHURCH-HILL,

(REV. DR. LANG'S)

THE ANNUAL SOIREE of the Scots Church, Church-hill, will be held in the Church, on Thursday Evening, the 18th instant, at half-past six. Tickets two shillings each, may be had of Mrs. Brodie, Bathurst-street; Mr. Forrester, Watchmaker; Mrs. Menzies, Star Hotel; Mr. Foster, Confectioner; Mr. M'Donald, Seedsman; Mr. Stirling, Grocer; Mr. Gillespie, Baker, George-street; Mr. Watson, Grocer, Cumberland-street; Mr. Frazer, Grocer, corner of Kent-street and Margaret-place; Mr. Thomas Dohaghy, Candle-manufacturer, Clarence-street; Messrs. Thompson and Miller, Grocers, Erskine-street; and of Mr. M'Pherson, Honorary Secretary, Jamison-street.

Children admitted at the door of the Church at half-price.

Sydney, July 5. 474

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE SOCIETY.

THE following articles being constantly required for the use of the inmates, any donations of them will be thankfully received at the Institution, Pitt-street South, or will be sent for, if more convenient to the donor:—

Butcher's Meat	Soap	Candles
Flour	Starch	Coals
Potatoes	Blue	Firewood
Tea	Sugar	Rice

White and unbleached Calico, Printed Calico, Common Stuffs, Flannel, Woollen and Cotton Stockings, Shoes, Muslin for Caps

BOOKS.

Uncontroversial Works, of a decidedly moral and religious tendency, to form a library for the use of the inmates.

Subscriptions or donations in money will be received by the Treasurer, Stephen Owen, Esq., A.C.G.; by Mr. Nightingale, Collector; or by

JAMES COMRIE,
Honorary Secretary,
10358 Miller's Point.

ECONOMY THE ORDER OF THE PRESENT DAY.

THE undersigned has just completed a most superior and convenient Hearse and Mourning Coach in one, which, both from its accommodation, usefulness, and appearance, is not surpassed by any in the colony, especially as it saves the extra expense of a separate mourning coach, as well as answers the purpose of both, which at these times is a great advantage to the public—by reducing still lower the price of Funerals; and the extensive Undertaking Business the undersigned has been engaged in for a number of years in this city, is a proof that it has been conducted both with solemnity and respectability as well as with economy, and, therefore, trusting in future, when occasion requires, he will not be forgotten.

HENRY THOMAS, Undertaker,
King-street West,
725 Between York and Clarence streets.

PREVENTION OF FRAUD!

THE Undersigned has the sincerest pleasure in being able to apprise the public of New South Wales, that the Right Honorable Earl Grey, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been pleased, at the instance of Professor Holloway, to instruct the Local Government of this colony to take measures for protecting the inhabitants of the territory against the counterfeiting of Holloway's Medicines; that, in conformity with such instructions, his Excellency the Governor has caused the

BRITISH STAMPS BILL

to be introduced into the Legislative Council; and that the Representatives of the People, by passing the measure without a single dissentient voice, have adopted the views of the Imperial Government.

Under the provisions of this law it will in future be

A FELONY

to counterfeit the Stamps affixed to the valuable medicaments prepared by Professor Holloway; but, in order to make "assurance doubly sure," Mr. Holloway has, at considerable expense, caused the *Pamphlet of Directions* that is wrapped round his medicines of *the first and second sizes*, to be printed on paper, having, in

A WATER-MARK

on every leaf, the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" woven in—which, it is believed, cannot possibly be imitated in this colony.

Of these Medicines, thus put up, the undersigned has just received, ex the Mountaineer and the Hooghly, two large consignments; and he begs to announce that he is in course of supplying all his agents with parcels of the new stock, the Wholesale Agent therefore takes this opportunity of expressing his hopes that the people of New South Wales will appreciate the efforts of the Imperial and the Local Governments to preserve them from the deleterious effects of counterfeited trash; and that they will second the endeavours of Professor Holloway to give them the *genuine Medicines*, by

PURCHASING ONLY OF THE AGENTS.

J. K HEYDON,

Wholesale Agent for the sale of Holloway's Medicines, for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand.

Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaints
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Blotches on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Rheumatism
Colics	Retention of urine
Constipation of bowels	Sore throats
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's evil
Debility	Stone and gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female irregularities	Ulcers
Fevers of all kinds	Venereal affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Head-aches	
Indigestion	
Inflammation	

These medicines have now established themselves in New South Wales, by means of the numerous wonderful cures which they have effected, when all the "regular" means have failed. The published cases are not as one to a thousand of the total amount of good done. The following is a statement from a most respectable hotel-keeper in Geelong known to most travellers in that quarter:—

"My recent cure, of an ulcerated leg, by means of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, induces me to present my case before the public, in the hope that many others who are afflicted in the same way that I have been, and who do not believe in the efficacy of Holloway's Medicines, may derive equal benefit from the use of them. I had been afflicted for about three years with an ulcerated leg, and had the best medical treatment in Van Diemen's Land and Melbourne, without experiencing any relief, when a short time ago, hearing of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, I resolved upon trying them. I purchased a few boxes of Holloway's Pills and Ointment in Mr. Cregin's shop, in Collins-street, Melbourne; and with gratitude I acknowledge that after using them, and attending to the directions, I found my leg effectually cured.—Being well-known in Melbourne and Geelong, I publish this statement, convinced that by doing so I only perform a duty that I owe to the community at large.

"JOHN OLIVE.

"Geelong, June 30, 1849."

Sold in Sydney by the Wholesale Agent for New South Wales,

Mr. J. K. HEYDON,
78, King-street,

And by

Mrs. Marshfield, Tobacconist, Brickfield-hill.
Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street.
Mr. Cleary, bootmaker, King-street East.
Mr. G. W. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road.
Mr. Michael Dalton, Haymarket, next Raper's.

NOTICE.

A. RODGERS, Engineer, Shipsmith, Boiler-maker, &c., Gas-lane, Kent street.

Every kind of work in the above line, on the principle of a good job for a moderate charge.

WANTED.

N. B.—A stout lad as an apprentice. One who is willing will have a good opportunity of learning his trade. 797

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned, 313, Pitt-street North,—
WEST INDIA ARROWROOT, in tins; Isinglass, GELATINE, Sago, Tapioca, Sir Han Sloan's Chocolate, Vermicilli and Maccaroni, Sauces, SARDINES, Preserved Salmon, ANCHOVIES, Salted Salmon, in jars; Anchovy and Herring Paste, CANARY SEED, Jordan and soft shell Almonds, Barcelona Nuts, Italian Juice, Starch, Blue, Black Lead, Polishing Paste, Basket Salt, Bottled Fruits, Vinegar, Capers, Durham Mustard, Olives, Pickles, Chutney, Curry Powder, CINNAMON, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, Black and White Pepper, Wine and Beer Corks, Refined and other Sugars, ORANGE PEKOE, Souchong, Fine Hyson, Gunpowder, Congou, and Hysonskin Teas, Pearl Barley, Bath Bricks, Thumb and Powdered Blue, ESSENCE of RENNET, Patna and Carolina Rice, Scotch Oatmeal, Muscatel Raisins, Turkey FIGS, Patras Currants, SULTANA and Turkey Raisins, Wax TAPERS and CARRIAGE Lights, Pure and Belmont Sperm Candles, Jams and Jellies, DAY and MARTIN'S Blacking, Refined Saltpetre, Dates, Essence of Spruce, Jamaica Ginger, RASPBERRY Vinegar, Prepared Groats, Fine Salad Oil, BREWERS' ISINGLASS, Lamp Cotton, Split Peas, Fine CAYENNE Pepper, Carroway Seeds, CHILI and GARLIC Vinegar, Beeswax, ANNATO, in cakes and Liquid; Hops; &c., &c.

A. FOSS.

N.B.—Considerable allowance to wholesale purchasers. 10132

NEW MEDICAL WORK.

SHORT Dissertations on Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Scarletina, and Erysipelas.

By Thomas F. Gorringe, Surgeon, Woodville, V. D. Land.

To be had at Moore's, opposite the Cathedral, George-street. 614

FUNERALS conducted on the most moderate terms, by R. Stewart, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, Pitt-street, adjoining his old-established furniture and cedar establishment, corner of Bathurst-street.

N. B.—Coffin Furniture on sale. 9689

CORRECT TIME! CORRECT TIME!

A MATTER so essential to the proper conduct of business can only be ascertained and registered by means of solar and siderial instruments and *Astronomical Clocks*;—all watches sold by D. DAVIS not only combine the improvements which modern science has introduced, with a view to insuring accurate performance, but they are proved and regulated by the above-named *important instruments*; and being imported direct from the manufacturers, are sold at such prices that persons requiring a *Good Timekeeper need not be without one.*

	£	s.	d.
Silver patent levers, in double backed cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapement, maintaining power, and all the latest improvements, warranted not to vary more than one minute per week	4	10	0
Silver Horizontal Watches, in double back cases, jewelled in four holes, going barrel to continue the action while winding, set hands at back, very convenient for the waistcoat pocket	3	15	0
Silver Hunting Watches, in strong double backed cases, jewelled, movements finished in the best style, well adapted for the bush ..	3	12	6

A good assortment of Second-hand Watches, in going order, from THIRTY SHILLINGS.

WARRANTY.

Every Watch sold at this establishment is warranted for two years, and a written guarantee given; should the watch require regulation, fresh oil, or other attention within the period of warranty, it will be done free of charge; after that time it will be cleaned and adjusted on the payment of 2s. 6d., if of the vertical construction; or 3s. 6d. if of the lever or horizontal, and no further charge will be made for attention during the then succeeding twelve months.

Customers in the country are informed that should any inaccuracy or defect appear within the *two years* of purchase, the carriage from any part will be paid, the error rectified *free of charge*, and the purchaser only allowed to be at the expense of the carriage to his residence.

The warranty is considered void should the watch with which it is given be put into the hands of another watchmaker; this regulation is necessary in consequence of the injury done to watches by incompetent workmen.

N.B.—Watches and Clocks of every construction carefully cleaned and repaired by competent workmen kept on the premises, at the following reduced prices:—

	s.	d.
Watches of the vertical construction cleaned for	2	6
Ditto patent lever	3	6
Ditto horizontal	4	0

All watches cleaned and repaired at this establishment are properly regulated by the

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of the Flat Horizontal (Geneva) Watches, by a competent workman, a native of Switzerland.

Best English *Lunette Glasses* fitted for *one shilling.*

Observe the Address,
D. DAVIS,
Watchmaker,
409 475, George-street.

BASKETS AND WICKER WARE.

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND ATKINSON have just opened a choice selection of wicker-work articles, comprising an assortment of

ornamental, fancy, and useful baskets
bassinets, infants' rattles, table mats
fire screens for chair backs; also, on hand
rosewood and mahogany writing desks, work-boxes, dressing-cases, tea catties, &c.
ladies and gentlemen's railway companions and travelling bags

287 AND 289, PITT-STREET.

EX THE LATE ARRIVALS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to announce a large addition to his extensive stock, the assortments are now complete, and on inspection will be found to contain all the best London and Paris fashions, in

Beaver Hats, black and drab
French ventilated Hats, ditto ditto
Stuff Hats, ditto ditto
Shell Hats, ditto ditto
Felt Hats
Ladies' riding Hats

The largest assortment in Sydney of men's and boy's plain and fancy Caps

Capmakers supplied with materials.

Every description of hats manufactured to order in any quantity. A considerable allowance to country storekeepers.

Livery bands, cockades, naval and commissariat lace and ornaments, &c., &c.

French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street.

Fancy Cloth Cap Maker wanted. Apply as above. 632

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

THE undersigned being the sole agents in Sydney for the

STOCKTON TWEEDS,

have always an excellent assortment on hand for the supply of

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE

on liberal terms.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER,
366 Pitt-street.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER

ARE the Sole Agents in Sydney for the sale of the

STOCKTON TWEEDS.

ROBERT FISHER,
355 Stockton Factory.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!

VISITES, PALETOTS, AND MANTELETS

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND ATKINSON respectfully invite the ladies to call and select from an extensive assortment of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Just received, and now ready for inspection.

Long and square shawls, in wool, Paisley, cashmere, and Norwich
Bordered turnovers and neck ties
Railway plaid wrappers—this is a most comfortable travelling scarf
Visites, paletots, and mantelets in a variety o materials, most elegant and fashionable makes, which, together with a large assortment of dresses and general drapery goods will be sold very cheap, second to none.

Linen and Woollen Mart,
611 287, and 289, Pitt-street.

STATUETTES, POMPEIAN VASES, PORCELAIN AND GLASS.

DAVID JONES AND CO. respectfully invite Ladies, their Friends, and the Admirers of the Fine Arts generally, to inspect their Pyrian Marble Statuettes, Pompeian Vases, Porcelain, China, and Fancy Glass Ware, which will be on view on Friday, (this day), and Saturday.

Entrance by the private door, George-street south.

George-street,
749 Opposite Post Office.

ENGLISH PRICES AT COBDEN HOUSE.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to inform their friends and all buyers of DRAPERY, that from their recent large importations and very extensive purchases in the colony, they have now on hand an immense stock of all the most elegant and fashionable goods suitable for the present season. The greater part of which they will be compelled to dispose of previous to TAKING STOCK, at the end of this month.

J. and W. particularly impress upon the minds of their friends that, however reluctant they may be to sacrifice goods, they have fully determined that their SELLING LIST OF PRICES shall always be lower than any other house in Sydney. And in order to carry this resolution into effect, they have this day submitted their stock to a still further REDUCTION, which will enable the inhabitants of New South Wales to purchase drapery, &c., &c., at English prices.

VISITES, MANTLES, AND PALETOTS.

A superb assortment of the above on hand, embracing all the latest novelties and most modern designs received in Sydney.

These goods, from their elegance, quality, and cheapness, entitle them to the immediate attention of all ladies who require any article of the kind.

An early call is solicited in this department, as they are sure to meet with ready sale, from the fact that many of these choice and rare goods will be sacrificed at prices actually below the ENGLISH cost.

	s.	d.
The tweed paletot is now reduced to....	6	9
Visites and mantles, from..............	5	9
Children's ditto, every shape, lined and interlined, from	2	9

SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND DRESSES.

A large variety of the above, in rich styles and splendid qualities, just opened, will be offered to the public at such prices as must really astonish all who *take the opportunity* of inspecting them.

Amongst the most surprising bargains ever offered to the public of this colony is

ONE CASE OF REAL FRENCH MERINOS,
Only 2s. 9½d. per yard.

Shawls ....from	0	1	6
Cashmere ditto	0	2	11
Rich	0	5	9
Extra ditto	0	8	9
De laine dresses	0	5	3
Rich ditto, 12 yards	0	7	6
Striped Alpacas	0	5	11
Rich embroidered	0	7	6
Coburgs and Orleans	0	0	6¾
Merinos, double twilled	0	0	11¾

LONG-CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, AND TABLE LINENS.

French stays, ladies' merino vests and drawers, and every article suitable for families

Horrocks' longcloths in every number

	£	s.	d
8-4 White sheeting	0	0	9
White counterpanes	0	2	6
Cotton ticks..........................	0	0	3½
Damask table linen, two yards wide	0	1	0
Huckaback	0	0	4½
Flannel..............................	0	0	4½
Welsh ditto..........................	0	0	7½
Habit shirts..........................	0	0	6½
Muslin collars......................	0	0	5½
Cap cauls..........................	0	0	1½
Cap laces	0	0	0¼
Gauze ribbons......................	0	0	1½
Bonnet ditto	0	0	4½
Children's ditto	0	0	2½

The Slop Department has lately received large additions in woollens and slops of every description. The tailoring department being under the management of a very superior cutter, who has given every satisfaction, and the proprietors in submitting to the public a list of the prices of their immense stock of ready-made clothing, made to order, &c., with confidence assert that no other house in Sydney can excel them in quality, style, and cheapness; and for any article that does not fit or give satisfaction, the money will be immediately returned,

SLOPS.

	£	s.	d.
Pilot coats	0	9	6
Chesterfield wrappers..............	0	7	6
Devon tweed coats..................	0	4	7½
Jean ditto	0	2	11
Moleskin jackets..................	0	2	6
White moleskin trousers	0	2	11
Devon tweed ditto..................	0	2	11
Single-stitched moleskin ditto......	0	3	11
The best quality double-stitched moleskin trousers, taped and seamed	0	4	11½

VESTS.

Stout vests	0	0	10½
Superior ditto	0	2	2
Rich ditto..........................	0	3	9
Silk velvet	0	10	6
Black and fancy satin	0	4	11

And every article in boys' and youths' clothing, ready made and to order, at the equally reduced prices.

MADE TO ORDER.

	£	s.	d.
The registered paletot	1	15	0
Superior dress coats	1	17	6
Frock coats, best quality	2	2	0
Stout over coats	1	5	0
Black doeskin trousers	0	18	6
Black superfine ditto	1	1	0
Fancy doeskin trousers	0	13	9
Superfine ditto	0	17	6
Waistcoats, in endless variety, from	0	5	6

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

A coat to order	0	18	6
Trousers ditto	0	9	9
Vests..............................	0	5	9

The articles enumerated under the head of MADE TO ORDER, will be guaranteed to be of the best material and the finest workmanship, and the proprietors feel confident that on one trial the fact will be proved that a really good suit of clothes, made to order, can be obtained at

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT'S,

Cheaper than any other house in Sydney.

A SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER IN FIVE HOURS.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT,
Cobden House,
542 277 and 279, Pitt-street

GOLD DUST.

CALIFORNIAN Gold Dust purchased in any quantities by

THACKER AND CO.,
George-street.

George-street, July 6. 492

GOOD WHITE SHIRTS

AT SMITH'S COLONIAL SHIRT MANUFACTORY 37, PARK-STREET.

TO Gentlemen who prefer having their Shirts made to measure or order, J. T. Smith respectfully solicits them to give their directions during the winter months, as the influx of orders in the spring and summer renders it almost impossible to pay that strict and individual attention to the demands of all his numeous patrons that he really wishes to do; and from the comparatively few good shirt hands to be met with, great delay is often caused, which is unavoidable, for the two reasons assigned. J. T. S. suggests that his friends should now give their orders for what they are likely to require in the spring. A registry is kept of all measures and particulars; therefore, for those gentlemen who have been previously supplied at his manufactory and reside in the country, it will be only necessary to transmit their wishes through the post-office, and every possible care and attention shall be paid to them.

A large and varied stock always on hand, comprising—Plain and fancy shirts, with or without collars; extra large size ditto; yacht and regatta shirts, choice patterns; Scotch twill, &c. Boys' and youths' shirts of every description. Flannel shirts and drawers, cravats, braces, boot hose, &c.

Ladies' and children's under clothing in stock, or made to order. 5941

SELLING OFF. STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

I. M. ILLIDGE is desirous of reducing his extensive stock of Boots and Shoes prior to the month of September, and for that purpose has determined to make an

ENORMOUS SACRIFICE,

and present to the public the opportunity of purchasing some of the greatest Bargains ever before offered to them.

HASTE! HASTE!!

and secure them while you can, from

I. M. ILLIDGE,
194 369, George-street, opposite the Market.

BOOTS AND SHOES! BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST LANDED, ex Mountaineer, and other late arrivals, and on sale by the undersigned—

GENTLEMEN'S—
Wellington boots
Winter cloth boots, black and drab
Calf Cossacks, Clarence boots
Oxford shoes (elastic fronts)

LADIES'—
Cashmere and Jasting Adelaide boots
Cloth boots, double soles
Cashmere Cossack boots
Jenny Lind boots (a new article)
Paris ties and Bedford shoes
Victoria and braided slippers
Patent leather and Spanish ditto
White, black, and bronze kid ditto
Patent leather ditto, double soles
Cork soles, clogs, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S—
Cloth boots, all sizes
Adelaide ditto, ditto
Patent straps, single and double soles
Cossack boots, Oxford shoes
Colonial boots and shoes of every description.

The whole of the above must be cleared off immediately, and will be sold at most astonishing low prices.

HASTE AND SECURE THE BARGAINS AT

I. M. ILLIDGE'S,
361 George-street, opposite the Market.

FLOOR CLOTH,

EX LABUAN.

AN extensive assortment of the richest and most superb patterns of the above article, on sale at

A. LENEHAN'S,
Cabinet, Floor Cloth, and Upholstery Warehouse, 267, Castlereagh-street. 9007

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED, an extensive and choice collection of Fruit Trees, ornamental, bulbous-rooted, and other Flowering Plants, Australian Seeds, &c.

The Fruit Trees comprise the choicest sorts of orange, lemon, lime, citron, shaddock, all worked on seedling stocks; eighteen sorts of dessert and culinary apples, twenty-five of pears, fourteen of peach and nectarine, four of apricots, seven of plums, five of cherries; also, mulberries, walnuts, filberts, pomegranate, white and purple guava, custard apple, almonds, loquats, quince, medlars, currants, gooseberries, bananas, cuttings and rooted plants of the best varieties of wine and dessert grapes.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

A large collection of Trees; Shrubs, including camellias, magnolias, neriums, viburnums roses, passion flowers, azaleas, rhododendrons, hibiscus, laurels, Daphnes, buddleas, gardenias, cytisus, glycines, euonymus, twenty varieties of fuchias, Norfolk Island and Moreton Bay pines, and numerous others too extensive for insertion.

In the Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants a choice collection of dahlias, hyacinths, tulips, ranunculus, gloxinias, gernerias, cyclamen, lily of the valley, Solomon's seal, achimenes, &c.

Twenty-two varieties of Cactus.

GARDEN SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Rhubarb and asparagus plants, asparagus seed, Jerusalem artichokes, roots of twenty-five sorts of medicinal and culinary herbs, cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce plants, seed potatoes, garlic, and globe onions.

SEEDS.

White Spanish onion	Fulham cabbage
Brown Deptford ditto	Early York ditto
Globe ditto	Red Dutch ditto
James' long keeping ditto	Green Savoy ditto
	Red and white solid celery
Long orange carrot	
Early horn ditto	Lettuce
Parsnip	Radish, 4 varieties
Early frame peas	Egg plant
Queen's dwarf ditto	Capsicum and chilli
Early prolific ditto	Prickly spinage
Blue imperial ditto	Red and white beet
Broad Windsor beans	Tomato, 2 varieties
East-ham cabbage	Parsley and celery seed in bottles for shipping
Imperial ditto	
Battersea ditto	

Purchasers can select their own plants by calling at the Garden, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. All orders left at the Garden, or at his Stalls, Nos. 9, 11, and 13, in the Vegetable Market, George-street, will be punctually attended to. Plants and seeds carefully packed for the country or neighbouring colonies.

JOHN BAPTIST.
June 27. 1142

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

A LARGE supply of fine worked Fruit Trees, in great variety, at reduced prices, may be had on application as beneath; also, a most extensive collection of Ornamental Plants, many of them of quite recent introduction. A freshly compiled catalogue, comprising nearly 2000 species and varieties of plants has been printed; a copy with prices affixed to all disposable plants may be seen on application at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. A copy printed upon thin paper will be forwarded to any person who will remit four 2d. postage stamps. Apply (if by letter prepaid) to

JOHN M'MAHON,
Camden.

N.B.—Plants securely packed for long journeys, glazed plant cabins prepared, and filled with rare plants for transmission to Europe, &c., &c.

Carriage to Sydney about 1s. 6d. per cwt.

EX BANK OF ENGLAND.

JUNE 4.

THE undersigned has received as above, his Spring supply of London garden seeds, in prime condition.

T. W. SHEPHERD,
Darling Nursery, Sydney. 10494

JNO. GIBLETT, Tanner, Currier, and Harness-maker, 361, George-street, Sydney,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Merchants, Captains, and Country Stores supplied at wholesale prices. 7707

ON SALE—Fruit trees in great variety from 6s. per doz.

Forest trees	"	"	12s "
Ornamental trees	"	"	12s "
" Shrubs	"	"	9s "
Flowering	"	"	9s "
Ornamental climbers		"	12s "
Flowering	"	"	12s "
Herbaceous plants	"	"	6s "
Bulbs and tubers	"	"	2s.6d.

Flower seeds, vegetable seeds, rhubarb roots
Flower pots, &c., &c.

ORANGE LAYERS AND GRAFTS OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES

Ditto, ditto, in pots.

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS,

In cabins ready for shipment
Australian seeds, &c.

T. W. SHEPHERD.
Darling Nursery, Sydney. 10495

GEORGE KENDALL, of Hartley, begs to inform his friends and the public that he intends running a Four-horse Coach from Hartley to Sydney, three times a week, to commence on the 1st of September; and wishes to inform the inhabitants of Bathurst and the surrounding districts, that he is to be engaged to carry any private family from Bathurst to Sydney, for £10, at the present; or at any other part, the same distance, he is ready at a day's notice.

GEORGE KENDALL,
Coach and Horses,
646 Hartley.

FOR SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned—

Teas—hysonskin, Souchong, gunpowder, imperial, and young hyson
Sugars—Pampanga, Ylo-ylo, Misamis, Zebu, and China brown
China silks, satins, handkerchiefs, &c.
Nankeens
Black pepper
Case gin and gin in hogsheads
Cognac brandy, in pipes and hogsheads
W. I. Rum (strong), and Manila rum
Champagne, very superior, in one dozen cases
Claret, in one dozen cases
Liqueurs in great variety
Havannah and Regalia cigars
Common musket and sporting gunpowder
Muskets, fowling-pieces, and pistols
Percussion caps
Chimney glasses, large size
An invoice of oil paintings
Marble table tops, round and square; black and white marble pavement
Porcelain
Vegetable and flower seeds in excellent preservation
Paper and account books
Oilcloth for floors and table covers
Hats and caps
Boots and shoes
Machines for making Seltzer water
Refrigerators, with materials
Medicines
Canvas of assorted numbers
Yellow sheathing metal and nails
White, black, and green paint, in jars
An invoice of blocks, mast hoops, &c.
John Gosnell and Co.'s perfumery, soaps, brushes, &c.

HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
July 10. 752

SHEARING SUPPLIES.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—

Woolpacks, 9½ lbs. to 10½ lbs. each
Seaming twine
Sheep shears (best makers)
Barrett's twist tobacco
Colonial negrohead ditto, superior quality
Hysonskin and congou teas
Ration and refined sugars
Liverpool and rock salt
B.P. and E. I. rum, 10 to 30 O P. } In or out of bond.
Martell's brandy, pale and brown }
Case gin, in whole and half cases }
Port and sherry wines, in variety
Bottled ale, stout, &c., &c.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse,
770 452, George-street.

DAIRY SALT, for sale at the Stores of

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.
Sydney, May 21. 9119

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.

10026 THACKER AND CO

ON SALE.

NOW LANDING, ex Bank of England, Tropic, Hooghly, Bermondsey, and Lloyds—

B.P. Rum, 10 to 30 O.P.
Brandy—Martell's, Hennessey's, and Vineyard Company's
Pale Brandy, in 1 dozen cases
Case Gin, in 2 and 4 gallons
Taylor's Stout
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Marsala (Ingham's), in quarter-casks
Port Wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Port Wine, in 3 dozen cases.

At the Stores of

G. E. R. LINGARD,
Donovan's Buildings,
734 Circular Wharf.

PAGE'S PORT,

EX LADY CLARK.

ON SALE by the undersigned—

400 Cases Page's Port Wine.

This favourite wine is bottled and packed in Oporto, in one dozen cases, and to suit the convenience of families will be sold by the single case.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
459, George-street,
Near the Post Office.

COMFITS AND LOZENGES.

ON SALE, Comfits and Lozenges; also, Vinegar, in quarter-casks and hogsheads.

R. B. COOKE,
Wholesale and Export Confectioner,
No. 16, Hunter-street,
8071 Second door from Bligh-street

SHEATHING AND BRAZIER'S COPPER, RODS AND NAILS.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned—

SHEATHING COPPER, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 oz.
BRAZIER'S COPPER, 8, 12, 16, 32, 34, and 36 lb.
ROD COPPER, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, and 1¼ inch
COPPER NAILS, 1¼ and 1½ inch.

F. M'NAB,
11289 22, Macquarie-place.

NOW LANDING, ex Mountaineer and Bermondsey, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned—

Ewbank's nails—1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, and 6-inch
Casks bullock chains—3-8, 7-16
Ditto plough trace chains
Ditto backbands
Ditto kettles, saucepans, oval and round pots
Ditto teakettles
Ditto saucepans
Ditto tea boilers, oval pots, and saucepans
Cross-cut, pit, hand, tenon, and compass saws
Ground white lead, No. 1
Patent shot, Nos. 1 to 10
Ullathorne's patent shoe thread
Ditto stitching and closing flax
Iron rim 3-bolt carpenter's locks
Gut and whalebone cart whips
Bridle and roller buckles, all sizes.

417 LEVICKS AND PIPER.

SHEET ZINC.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, 20 casks, each containing 10 cwt. of sheet zinc, assorted sizes

T. WOOLLEY,
George and King streets,
Sydney.
July 8. 407

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Bar, bolt, and bundle iron
Shear and cast steel
Blister and spring ditto
Nail-rod, common and Swedish
Hoop iron
Sheet ditto
Ploughshare moulds
Mould boards
Ploughs (horse and bullock) iron and wood
Carron boxes
Oven and furnace doors
Axle arms
Arms and boxes
Axletrees
Bolt copper
Sheet brass
Sheet tin, IC, IX, IXX
Ditto ditto, D, C, DX
Iron wire, all sizes
Grain tin
Sheet lead
Anvils, all sizes
Smiths' vyces
Bench and hand ditto
Stocks and dies
Single hand-screw plates
Double ditto ditto
Smiths' bellows, all sizes
Smiths' and coopers' hammers
Coopers' bick-irons
Ditto punches and chisels
Ditto tools, assorted
Sorby's chisels, ditto
Ditto screw and shell augers
London spring hand-saws
Pit and cross-cut saws, assorted, to eight feet
Compass, lock, tenon, and other saws
Cast steel gimlets
Ditto American ditto
Ditto spike gimlets
Plated braces and bits
Sorby's cut and double plane irons
Bench planes, superior
Bead and other fancy planes
Best capped plough planes
Bench and claw hammers
Marking and cutting guages
Boatbuilders' bevels
Plated spokeshaves
Best cast steel bradawls
Carpenters' compasses
Spring dividers
In and out callipers
Plated spirit levels
Carpenters' axes
Shipwrights' ditto
American ditto
Falling ditto
Carpenters' adzes
Fencers' ditto
Shipwrights' ditto
Tomahawks
Ditto for native blacks
American tomahawks
Shingling hammers
Breaking-up hoes
Chipping hoes
Dutch ditto
Garden ditto
Garden rakes
Foster's spades and shovels
Lyndon's solid steel ditto
Boys' spades
Toy ditto
Malt shovels
Grafting spades
Hay forks
Stable ditto
Dung ditto
Hay rakes
Wood spigots and faucets
Tool baskets
Bench screws
Ewbank's patent nails, 1¼ to 6 inches
Wrought shingle nails
Ditto double ditto ditto
Ditto 2 and 3 inch ditto
Ditto spikes, 3½ to 8 inches
Ditto deck nails, 4, 5, 6 inch
Cut and wrought lath nails
Best horse nails, 4 to 12 lbs.
Bar and head hurdle nails
Counter-sunk clout ditto
Fine and strong ditto ditto
Ditto ditto clasp ditto
Fine cut joiners' brads
Fine wrought ditto ditto
Cut and wrought Flemish tacks
Flooring brads
Scupper nails
Ships' battening nails
Tinned iron tenter-hooks
Lashing eyes
Copper boat nails
Ditto tacks
Coopers' rivets
Tinmen's ditto
Patent butt hinges
Ditto T ditto
Scotch T hinges
Hook and eye hinges
Rim locks (2 and 3 bolt)
Dead ditto
Drawback ditto
Stock ditto
Padlocks
Box and till locks
Mortice locks
Ditto sash ditto
Chubb's patent locks
Bramah's ditto ditto
Barron's ditto
Mortice sash latches
Night ditto
French ditto
Norfolk and Suffolk ditto
Door knobs
Ditto chains
Ditto knockers
Ditto handles
Tower bolts
Barrel ditto
Sash fastenings
Ditto centres
Shutter turns
Ditto screws
Ditto bars and bolts
Ditto lifts
Bed screws
Ditto keys
Coach wrenches
Screw drivers
Saw-sets
Patent ditto
Steelyards
Pocket ditto
Beames and scales, 3 to 10 cwt.
Counter weighing machines
Ration scales
Iron weights
Brass ditto
Salter's spring balances
Butcher's scales
Ditto cleavers
Ditto steels
Ditto knives
Iron boilers, 20 to 250 gallons
Iron pots, 1 to 50 ditto
Camp ovens to 18 inches
Oval boiler, 2½ to 12 gallons
Tea kettles, No. 1 to No. 10
Saucepans, all sizes
Tea boilers with screwed cocks
Enamelled ware, assorted
Tin and enamelled milk coolers
Box churns
Oval tin dishes
Pint and quart pots, and every description of tin-ware made of the best quality
Wilkinson's sheep-shears
I. and H. Sorby's ditto
Norway rag stones
English grindstones
Wool bags
3-bushel bags
Sewing twine
Ditto palms
Cast steel packing needles
Ditto sail ditto
Ditto seton ditto
Ditto esplaging ditto
Raddle for marking sheep
Sheep's ear punches
Stockholm pitch and tar
Turpentine
Spirits of tar
Boiled and raw oil
Blue stone
Corrosive sublimate
Sal ammoniac
White lead
Black paint
Coloured ditto
Paint brushes
Stock ditto
Tar ditto
Broom heads
Horse brushes
Shoe ditto
John Hall and Son's gunpowder
Patent shot

With a large assortment of furnishing ironmongery and cutlery of all descriptions, at reduced prices.

T. WOOLLEY,
George and King streets, Sydney.
July 6. 408

ON SALE, AT THE WATERLOO WAREHOUSE,

EX HOOGHLY.

A. ROWLAND AND SON'S Perfumery—one invoice, consisting of brown Windsor soaps, hair, fancy soaps, Eau de Cologne.

Also,

One dial weighing machine, with jockey Chair, for tobacconist or hairdresser
One case furniture knobs
Twenty double-barrels Roman cement
Mustard, in lb. and ½lbs.
Pickles, in quarts and pints
Onions, in ditto ditto
Rock salt

Ex Emma—

28 Cases Hobart Town Jams and Raspberry Vinegar.

416 COOPER, BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, EX LATE ARRIVALS.

AN ASSORTED INVOICE OF GROCERIES

An invoice of Parasols, "John Morland and Son's patent"
D'Almaine and Co., Zebra, Walnut, and Rosewood Cottage and Piccolo Pianofortes
J. M. Canneaux and Son's white Champagne, in pints and quarts, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases

Apply at the Stores of

J. B. AND G. WERE,
484 Circular Wharf.

ALE AND PORTER.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned:—

Allsopp's No. 3 ale, brewed October 1849
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s double stout
Hoare and Co.'s ditto

10228 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCO,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

PURCHASERS of Tobacco, are requested to call at the stores of Mr. Henry Ferris, Pitt-street, near the Theatre, to inspect his stock of Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco, in boxes and kegs, which is so superior to the most of the foreign tobacco now imported, that it is surprising that people will pay two-thirds more for inferior imported tobacco than for a superior Colonial article. Many have already found it out, and those who have not, let them *only try it, and they will be convinced.*

Country orders attended to, and if the Keg is not equal to the sample, all expenses will be paid incurred on its being returned.

HENRY FERRIS,
Commercial Agent,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
July 5.

TOBACCO.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD.

NORRIE'S MANUFACTURE.

CONFIDENTLY *recommended* as the best tobacco manufactured in New South Wales.

SOLD ONLY BY

J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,
4292 524, George-street.

RYE SEED

Spring tares or vetches
Red clover or cow grass
White Dutch clover
Colonial Lucerne seed
Italian rye grass and meadow ditto
Grey or partridge pea (lieu of maize)
Black and white Van Diemen's Land oats
Cape barley, English ditto
Compressed oaten and Lucerne hay
Fine and seconds bakers' flour, warranted
Negrohead and Cavendish tobacco
Beef and pork in tierces, *Town cured*

On sale at the stores of

MR. HENRY FERRIS,
Commission Agent,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre,
430 Down the Gateway.

NOTICE.

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO., Proprietors of the Steam Coffee Warehouse, 418 George-street, have no connexion directly or indirectly with any other Establishment in Sydney. This notice they give at the request of their numerous and kind friends, many of whom have been inadvertently led astray by a series of insidiously worded advertisements.

Their coffee-wrappers, bills of parcels, and invoices, will always bear the *name* of the firm in *full.*

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Steam Coffee Warehouse,
6636 418, George-street.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.

3 TONS prime sound LACHLAN CHEESE

12 Cases prime Dutch butter, in glass jars
4 Tons superior well cured Melbourne and Illawarra butter
700 Tins sardines
5 Cases each containing fifty tins red herrings
With great variety of jams, jellies, pickles, fruits, sauces, &c., &c.

For sale at

A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart.
Observe—550, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

To avoid Mistake—Take notice of the Pagoda Lamp over the door of the above establishment. 807

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Port Phillip salt Beef, in prime condition
Bullock's and sheep's tongues
Van Diemen's Land potatoes, lately arrived.

HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
July 10. 750

WARLICK'S PATENT FUEL, EX LLOYDS,

FOR STEAM AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

THIS lot having been tested, will be found very superior to any coal in burning, besides creating a saving of forty-five per cent. in the actual consumption.

Now delivering from Campbell's Wharf, at THIRTY SHILLINGS PER TON.

J. B. AND G. WERE,
800 Agents for the Patentees.

ELIGIBLE SITES FOR VILLAS.

MARKET GARDEN ALLOTMENTS TO LET.

FOR SALE, beautiful and healthy *sites for country villas* on the Petersham Estate, near Newtown, Cook's River, and Parramatta Road, from £12 to £20 per acre. *Excellent land for Market Gardens* on clearing leases, at ten shillings an acre, for seven years, and for such further term as may be agreed on. Apply at Mr. T. J. Fisher's, King-street; or to Mr. C. Langley, Surveyor, Pitt-street North. 9611

LAND AT BOTANY.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a Farm, containing 75 acres, adjoining the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, and commanding a frontage of a quarter of a mile to the waters of Botany Bay. This land is well watered and timbered, and possesses natural advantages well calculated for the successful establishment of a first-rate watering place or hotel.

A plan of the property may be seen, and all particulars obtained, on application to

W. MEADOWS BROWNRIGG,
Surveyor and Estate Agent,
Bank of Australia Buildings, George-street,
Sydney, July 7. 545

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE Paddock, containing about eighty acres of Land, in the Town of Windsor, and now in the occupation of Samuel Marsden, Esq. Possession to be given the 1st January next. Apply to Messrs. Minithorpe and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Campbell's Wharf.
June 11. 1020

TALLOW.

MESSRS. J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE are buyers of Tallow in any description of package, and in any quantity, for Cash.

Leather Manufactory,
George-street, Sydney.
March 1. 817

TALLOW.

THE undersigned will give the highest market price for Beef and Mutton Tallow.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
488 700, George-street.

TALLOW.

THE undersigned are purchasers of the above, or will make advances on the same, consigned to their house in London.

7967 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

HIDES, HORNS, AND BONES.

THE undersigned are Cash purchasers, *at the highest market price*, of Hides, salted or fresh, fit for exportation or home manufacture, and of Ox and Cow Horns, Shank Bones, and Hoofs.

J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE,
Leather Manufactory,
1111 George-street, Sydney.

Merry-morry, May 8.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution the public against giving any credit whatever to my wife Sarah Kemp, after the above date, as I will not be answerable for the same, she having left her home without any just cause or provocation.

his
ISAACK ✕ KEMP,
mark.

Witness—
William Richard Blackman,
William Blackman. 404

CAUTION.

THE Public are hereby cautioned under no circumstances to pay money to any party representing themselves as being authorised to receive it on account of the recent meeting of Producers and Consumers, held at the Gardners' Arms, York-street, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the obnoxious by-laws, Mr. Nobbs, the proprietor of that establishment, being the only party authorized to receive the same.

By order,
JOHN NEATHWAY BROWN,
777 Chairman.

TO CLERGYMEN, PARENTS, &c.

A SCHOOLMASTER, who has filled his present situation twelve years, will be disengaged on the 30th of September.

The highest testimonials as to ability and character will be given.

Any communication (prepaid) directed to Y. Z., care of Mr. Thomas Taylor, Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse, 452, George-street, Sydney; or, to Mr. Richard Jones, *Mercury* Office, West Maitland, will meet with immediate attention. 798

AS TUTOR IN THE COUNTRY.

A GENTLEMAN with good testimonials as to ability and moral conduct, wishes for an engagement. He can speak the French, and understands the Latin and Italian Languages, and is accustomed to teaching. He is also skilled in the culture and pruning of the vine in the French fashion, having been abroad, together with great experience in this colony, to which occupation, if required, he would also attend. Address, prepaid, to E. B. S., *Herald* Office, Sydney. 412

DISPENSER.

WANTED, for a Public Establishment, a Dispenser. Apply to

MR. E. PORTER,
Chemist,
544 536, George-street.

WANTED, for the Auckland Islands, to join the Southern Whale Fishery Company's service there, a few Able Seamen, and ten or twelve young men, 18 to 20 years of age.

For particulars apply to

R. TOWNS,
Towns' Wharf.
July 11. 828

WANTED, a Wet Nurse. Apply to Dr. Bennett, 115, Elizabeth-street. 642

WANTED, a middle-aged person, accustomed to children on board ship, to proceed to England via Singapore. For particulars apply at the office of

FRANCIS MITCHELL AND CO.,
Lower George-street.
July 11. 837

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING,

AT THE CORNER OF CLEVELAND AND GEORGE STREETS, REDFERN.

GOOD BOARD AND LODGING, at a moderate rate. The situation is very healthy, and within a short distance from the town. To lawyers and merchants' clerks this would be a delightful and desirable residence. Any gentleman wishing to keep a horse can be accommodated with excellent stabling on the premises.

A HOUSE TO LET, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen, &c, and a good yard. Rent, 10s. per week.

Apply as above. 389

MUDGEE HOTEL,

THE above Hotel, now in first-rate business, to be let for such term as may be agreed upon. Its advantages and situation are too well know to require comment.

Security will be required for the regular payment of the rent.

Possession can be given on the 1st September. Apply to

WILLIAM BLACKMAN.
Mudgee, July 1. 405

STORE TO LET.

A STORE TO LET, in Macquarie-place, with enclosed yard. Possession can be now given, and at a moderate rent. Apply to

GEO. L. ROBINSON,
714 No. 416, George-street.

TO LET, a House in Victoria Terrace Miller's Point, containing ten rooms, kitchen, pantry, stables, coach-house, &c., water laid on. Apply to G. Talbot, Victoria Terrace.

June 29. 121

TO LET, the property at Lake Macquarie known as Threlkeld's Grant, consisting of 1280 acres of land, on which the Ebenezer colliery is situated.

The greatly increasing demand for coals offers a good opportunity for working this colliery with advantage, especially as a much superior coal to what has hitherto been sold in Sydney from this mine may be obtained with great facility, samples of which can be exhibited. The property would be leased as a whole, or the colliery separately, as it might suit applicants.

Apply to

HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
July 10.

A Cottage to Let in Fort-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO GLASS DEALERS, CONFECTIONERS, DRUGGISTS, IRONMONGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON TUESDAY, JULY 16, At eleven o'clock precisely, The following extensive assortment of Glassware, &c., now landing, viz.:—

A large assortment of tumblers, cut and pressed
A large assortment of wine, champagne, claret, hock, jelly, and custard glasses, assorted shapes and patterns
Quart and pint decanters, cut and pressed, latest shapes and patterns
Cruet, liqueur, and pickle frames, plated and japanned, in great variety
Mustards, cruets, peppers and salts, assorted
Water bottles and tumblers, assorted
Butter basins, cream jugs, and half-pint mugs, in various designs and colours
Bird fountains, bird boxes, and green root glasses
Excise inks, fountain inks, and ink linings
Pressed toilet candlesticks
Confectioners and covers, 11 x 4 to 14 x 6
Half-pint, pint, and quart stoppered rounds
1, 2, and 3 oz. moulded vials
6, 8, and 12 oz. green octagon bottles
A beautiful assortment of hanging, reading, and pedestal lamps, of the very latest English patterns
A few elegant chandeliers, suitable for churches or public buildings
Signal lamps, with copper mountings
Solar, sperm, and other cottons
Solar hemisphere shades and chimneys
8, 9, and 10 inch hemisphere shades
Gas and French chimneys, all sizes
Lotus and thistle moons
3 and 4 inch convex lenses, polished and oval
Gas globes and jet shades and patterns.

Terms at sale. 163

NOW LANDING, EX HOOGHLY AND RIFLEMAN.

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, STATIONERS, CUTLERS, DEALERS IN EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Australian Mart, Market-street East, ON MONDAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock precisely, Without reserve,

§21 ONE CASE Superior RIBBONS, 250 pieces 36 yards each
§22—One case, 21 dozen, superior cloth caps
§23—One case containing velvet carpeting
20 dozen FB twilled shirts
§16—One case containing toy dinner and coffee sets
Fancy note paper envelopes
Locks, nippers, official envelopes
Fancy vest buttons, &c.
§21—Tierce containing 500 half-pint pressed tumblers
§22—Tierce containing 540 ditto ditto
23 24 quart decanters, new style
12 pint ditto ditto
8 quart ditto ditto
4 pint ditto ditto
12 sugars, Jersey
12 ditto Venetian
12 creams, Venetian
12 ditto Jersey
12 ditto Indian
150 half-pint pressed pattern tumblers
§234—One case 50 cards superior scissors
237—One case 50 ditto ditto
238—One case 50 dozen ditto ditto
20 mahogany cases, each containing 1 set 50 pieces superior table knives and forks.

Terms at sale. 625

EX SALSETTE, NOW LANDING.

TO JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS, CUTLERS, IRONMONGERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS Has received instructions to submit to public competition, WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE, At the Australian Mart, Market-street East, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, At 11 o'clock precisely,

THE following assortment of Goods, selected expressly for this market, comprising—
Plated mounted cruets, 4, 5, 6, and 7 bottles
Mahogany cases, with 12 dinner and dessert knives and forks
German silver table spoons
Ditto ditto forks
Square bronze timepieces
Ditto ditto large size ditto
Napoleon time pieces, shades and stands
Gothic ditto
German silver watch chains
Plated gold pins
Union chain pins
Electro plated pins
Small chased gold seals, mottos
Plated chamber candlesticks, snuffers and extinguishers
Silver mounted plated table ditto
Best plated snuffers and trays
Superior black lead pencils
Double joint plated spectacles
German silver ditto
Double and single joint steel ditto
Carpenters' pocket braces, with 12 and 18 bits in each
Gilt keys
Mosaic gold earrings
German silver guards
Electro-plated guards
Superior bordered tea-trays, 16, 24, and 30 inch
24 Inch assorted patterns extra stout tea trays
Japanned snuffer trays, with steel snuffers
Black pinned carving knives and forks
Cut bone dessert knives and forks
Ditto table ditto
Brown pinned table ditto
White pinned ditto ditto
Black pinned ditto ditto
Largest size black ditto, with steel forks
Tipped parbuck ditto
Caudie and dessert ditto
Superior Waterloo balance handle knives and forks, 50 pieces
Horn coat buttons
31 Cwt. flat irons.

Terms—Cash. 687

DAMAGED SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, COATINGS, &c.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Ex Bank of England, Davison, Master, from London

MR. CHARLES NEWTON WILL sell by Auction, at his Rooms, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 17, At half-past 10 o'clock, The undermentioned Goods, damaged by sea water.

AD RC in diamond, F under—
§4§—25 Pieces, 35 inch, grey domestics, 1829½ yards
15 Ditto 72 inch, ditto, 446 yards
§5§—15 Ditto, 72 inch, grey sheeting, 462 yards
15 Ditto, ditto, ditto, 454 yards
§6§—15 Ditto, ditto, ditto, 456 yards
15 Ditto, ditto, ditto, 454 yards
§3§—25 Ditto, 32 inch, ditto, 1917½ yards
25 Ditto, 35 inch, ditto, 1902 yards

AD RC in diamond—
§893—30 Ditto, 30 inch, white shirting, N 8, 1938½ yards
30 Ditto, ditto, ditto, D 39, 1620 yards

D in two triangles—
§4§—12 Gross thimbles
10 Thousand whitechapel holes
6 Dozen shaving brushes
5 Ditto travelling bottles
24 pins

FD 8 in triangle — across,
§63—6 Pieces fancy mixed coatings, 262¾ yards.

Terms—cash. 919

SYDNEY PROPERTY.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

In the estate of the late Mr. Thomas M'Grael, and sold by instructions of the executor, Mr. M. Mullany.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 16, At 11 o'clock,

AN Allotment of Land containing thirty-eight feet frontage to Dalton's Lane, with a depth of sixty-three feet, on which are erected two cottages bringing in a very handsome rental.

TITLE:— A Grant from the Crown.

TERMS:— Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue on completion of conveyance. 920

TWO DAYS' GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF DRAPERY AND SLOPS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, AND THURSDAY, JULY 18, At eleven o'clock precisely,

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX PACKAGES of the undermentioned seasonable Goods—
2 Cases elegant de laine dresses
2 Ditto ditto Cashmere ditto
2 Ditto printed Coburg ditto
2 Ditto ditto Orleans ditto
1 Ditto embroidered robes
1 Ditto handsome town printed cambrics
5 Ditto 5-4 dark fancy prints
7 Ditto 7-8 ditto ditto
5 Ditto 7-8 Hoyle's plates
4 Ditto 5-4 ditto ditto
2 Ditto 7-8 navy blues
2 Ditto 5-4 ditto ditto
2 Ditto 7 8 black and white
10 Bales 30 to 36 inch grey shirting
4 Ditto 72 inch grey sheeting
4 Ditto 9-8 white supers
5 Ditto 36 inch white shirting
4 Ditto ditto Wigan duck
2 Ditto 72 inch sheeting
2 Ditto cotton ticks
1 Ditto linen ticks
2 Cases drab moleskins
2 Ditto printed ditto
2 Ditto printed cords
2 Ditto coloured Orleans
2 Ditto ditto Coburgs
2 Ditto black ditto
1 Ditto black alpacas
2 Ditto 3 4 gala plaids
2 Ditto rich striped silk Orleans
2 Ditto shot Orleans cloth
2 Ditto superior satteen stays
1 Ditto black gros and satinetes
1 Ditto glaces and waters
1 Ditto handsome bonnet ribbons
1 Ditto French kid gloves, in habits, and men's white, fancy, and coloured
2 Ditto children's fancy socks
2 Ditto white cotton hose
1 Ditto black ditto
2 Ditto woollen hosiery
2 Ditto men's brown cotton half-hose
1 Ditto men's lambs-wool hose
1 Ditto men's ditto vests
1 Ditto men's ditto pants
1 Ditto men's merino vests

PRINTED DRUGGETS AND CARPETS.
2 Bales very superior and handsome
2 Ditto ditto Kidderminster carpets
2 Ditto ditto Brussels ditto
3 Bales 8-4 blankets
3 Ditto 9-4 ditto
2 Ditto 10-4 Witneys
3 Ditto 10-4 and 12-4 coloured counterpanes
2 Ditto ditto white ditto
3 Ditto ditto diaper rugs
2 Ditto Welch flannel
1 Ditto Lancashire ditto
2 Ditto Russia duck
1 Case handsome corahs
1 Ditto imitation ditto
2 Ditto ditto cotton handkerchiefs.

SLOPS.
6 Cases double-stitched moleskin trousers
4 Ditto single ditto ditto ditto
2 Ditto printed ditto ditto
2 Bales best blue serge shirts
1 Ditto ditto scarlet ditto ditto
4 Ditto ditto Scotch twilled ditto
1 Bale blue striped Guernseys
1 Ditto heavy blue ditto
2 Ditto superior pilot coats
1 Ditto blue driving ditto
1 Ditto drab ditto ditto
1 Case fancy regetta shirts
1 Ditto fine white ditto, linen fronts
1 Ditto brown and drab milled tweed shooting coats
1 Ditto fancy doeskin trousers
1 Ditto black, blue, and drab cassimere ditto
1 Ditto double end cotton braces
2 Ditto single ditto ditto ditto
1 Ditto India-rubber ditto
1 Ditto carpet bags.

MACINTOSH COATS.
1 Case superior waterproof coats
2 Ditto gingham umbrellas
2 Ditto brown and fancy parasols
2 Ditto Tuscan bonnets
1 Ditto Dunstable ditto
2 Ditto boys' Tuscan and Dunstable hats
2 Ditto coloured rolled jaconets.

Terms at sale. 764

SATURDAY'S REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS will sell by public auction, at their Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock,
18 Cane-bottomed chairs
2 Chests drawers
6 Toilette tables
1 Sideboard
1 Glass case, shop fittings
10 Cases Congreve matches
4 Bolts canvas
20 Pairs blankets
1 Dozen beaver hats
21 Dozen brown half hose, 20 cases razors, knives and forks, shawls, combs, silk handkerchiefs, and sundries

Also,
2 Gigs, two sets of harness, and a case of books

Terms—Cash. 888

CARRIAGE HORSES.

MR. STEWART will sell by Auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock,

A PAIR of handsome grey carriage horses, five years old, used to single harness, and to saddle, perfectly quiet and sound. 821

HORSES
GUNS, GIGS
MILK COWS
CARTS, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, At eleven o'clock,
A pair of handsome grey carriage mares
A powerful and active grey, with saddle and bridle, up to any weight, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony
A chestnut gelding, broke to saddle and gig, and a first-rate jumper
A chestnut colt, has been out a few times with the hounds, promises to be an excellent fencer
A brown mare, a good hack, and has carried a lady
Three well bred galloways, just arrived from the Hunter
Two cart horses, and twelve other horses

Also,
A rifle gun, a fowling-piece, a capital stanhope gig, a dernet, a cart, an American buggy waggon, a family carriage, an omnibus, a gig harness, two MILK COWS, a London side saddle, &c. 904

GUNS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock, (Before the Horses.)

A RIFLE, very beautifully finished, by Dean, of London, ten-grooved, with hair-trigger, &c.
A Fowling-piece, two barrels, by Sides, of Oxford, with patent safety guard, &c. 903

THIS DAY.

TO SHIPOWNERS, COOPERS, AND OTHERS.

CASKS AND BISCUIT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS, Will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 13, At 11 o'clock precisely,

152 NEW CASKS, averaging from 220 to 240 gallons, 40 of which are in shooks.

ALSO, 40 Bags Bread.

Terms at sale 815

MONDAY, JULY 15.

THE WHOLE OF THE COSTLY AND ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, BRILLIANT TONED PIANOFORTE, BROUGHAM AND DOUBLE HARNESS, &c., &c.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF DR. WALLACE, LYONS-TERRACE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS, On the premises, ON MONDAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock precisely,

VERY ELEGANT DRAWING AND DINING ROOM ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, English manufactured, selected by Dr. Wallace when in London, and imported by him,

CONSISTING OF— Sideboard, sofas, tables, chairs, carpets, hearth rugs, &c.

SPLENDID COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, HANDSOME CHINA, RICH CUT GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE, CONSISTING OF— Four-post bedsteads, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dressing glasses, tables, washstands, &c.

FASHIONABLE LONDON-BUILT BROUGHAM AND SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS.

Kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms at sale.

*** *The above will be on view from 11 to 3 o'clock on Saturday, 13th instant, and Catalogues are ready, and can be had at the Mart.*

☞ IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE IMMENSE NUMBER OF LOTS, THE SALE WILL COMMENCE PRECISELY AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK. 581

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED TO WEDNESDAY, 17TH JULY.

IMPORTANT SALE!

BUNGABAN, IN THE BURNETT DISTRICT, AND TEN THOUSAND SHEEP.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS Has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, At 11 o'clock precisely, WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE FIRST-RATE STATION OF BUNGABAN, AND 10,140 SHEEP.

The magnificent run of Bungaban is situated on the Dawson River. It consists of open downs and undulating forest country, RICHLY GRASSED AND ABUNDANTLY WATERED, and is universally allowed to be one of the best runs in that luxuriant new country, the Burnett district. It is capable of depasturing 20,000 SHEEP AND 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, and the sheep may be advantageously shepherded in flocks of two thousand.

Its distance from Wide Bay is *only 130 miles*, and to Brisbane there are also excellent dray roads

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of Verandah Cottage, Overseer's ditto, Huts, hurdles, &c. } All recently erected and of substantial construction.

It is well also to name that THE NATIVE POLICE STOCKADE will be established in the immediate vicinity of this property; and thus, as far as protection is concerned, give it a value unsurpassed by any squattages.

THE SHEEP, which are WARRANTED *fine woolled, sound, and never to have been diseased,* Consist of the following muster—
2,000 Ewes, about four years
2,800 Ditto, eighteen months to three years
900 Wethers, eighteen months
1,300 Wethers, three years old and upwards
3,000 9-months old, about an equal number each sex
140 Pure bred rams

10,140 Total.

The wool of which was lately sold in this market at 14d. per lb., *a sufficient guarantee for its character.*

Dray, team of bullocks, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation by the purchaser.

Terms at sale. 10522

MONDAY, JULY 22.

SPLENDID NEW RUN, CALLED "NARADHIM," IN THE LACHLAN DISTRICT.

ON THE "LEVELS" BETWEEN THE "LACHLAN" AND THE "MURRUMBIDGEE" RIVERS, WITH 500 SHEEP,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS, At his Mart, ON MONDAY, JULY 22, At 11 o'clock precisely.

THE above VALUABLE RUN is situated about 35 miles from the Lachlan and about 350 from Sydney. It is one of the best fattening runs in the district; it is watered by two dams and a spring, which keeps one of the dams supplied; there is room on the run for 8000 sheep in four flocks, but to carry that number it will be requisite to make another dam—the water at present being sufficient for 4000.

The lease from Government is for fourteen years from January, 1850, at the minimum rent of £10 per annum.

With the Run will be sold
200 Ewes, to lamb in present July
200 Wethers
100 Hoggets, of 1849

500 All perfectly sound, and in excellent condition.

Terms—Cash. 11123

DESKS, WORK BOXES, RETICULE BASKETS.

MORT AND BROWN Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, ON TUESDAY, JULY 16, At 11 o'clock,
6 ROSEWOOD DESKS, 18 inch
56 Ditto workboxes, 10 inch
11 Ditto ditto, 8 inch
22 Ditto ditto, 14 inch
25 Nests fancy baskets.

Terms, Cash. 911

MORT AND BROWN'S SALES,

At their Rooms, ON MONDAY, JULY 15.

At 11 o'clock precisely. DARLINGHURST ALLOTMENTS.

At 12 o'clock, MICHELAGO ESTATE
THE BELAR STATION, WITH 10,000 SHEEP
MINGOOLA STATION, WITH 1600 HEAD OF CATTLE.

☞ The terms for the whole of the above Properties are highly liberal, with the exception of "Michelago," which will be sold for cash. And the full particulars appear in the separate advertisements in this day's *Herald.*

AT BUCHANAN'S WHARF, DARLING HARBOUR, At eleven o'clock, IRON AND STEEL. 910

ST. UBES SALT. SPERM AND WAX CANDLES.

MORT AND BROWN Will sell by auction, at their Rooms, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, At 11 o'clock,

8 TONS ST. UBES SALT
6 boxes English sperm candles, 4s and 6s
6 ditto ditto wax ditto 4s and 6s

Terms at sale. 915

IMPORTANT SALE.

IRON AND STEEL,

EX MARIA, FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HAVING BEEN TRANSHIPPED INTO HER FROM THE DANIEL GRANT, FROM LIVERPOOL.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions to sell by public auction, AT BUCHANAN'S WHARF, DARLING HARBOUR, ON MONDAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock,

2048 BARS IRON, of sizes
¼ to 1 inch round
¼ to ¾ ditto square
1¼ by ⅜ to ¾ flat
1¾ ditto ¼ to ½ ditto
1¼ to 3 inch by ¼ to ½ inch

S in diamond
1—17 SEVENTEEN CASES STEEL From ⅜ inch to 1¼ inch square and from ⅝ ditto to 1½ ditto octagonal

B 1—23 23 BUNDLES STEEL, W. Jessopp and Sons, warranted granite edge
Sizes— 3 bundles ⅝ x ⅜
2 ditto 1¼ x ½
14 ditto 1 x ⅜
2 ditto 1½ x ¼
2 ditto ⅞ x ½
3 ditto ⅝ x ¼
7 ditto ¾ x ½

N 1—28 28 Bundles, warranted N— blister steel

Terms at sale.

NO RESERVE WHATEVER!!!

MAGNIFICENT FATTENING RUN, TOGETHER WITH 1600 HEAD OF CATTLE.

☞ THE TERMS WILL BE VERY LIBERAL, AND THE SALE WILL BE POSITIVE, AND AS THE AUCTIONEERS PLEDGE THEMSELVES THAT BOTH THE RUN AND THE CATTLE ARE OF A MOST SUPERIOR DESCRIPTION, THE CHANCE IS A FIRST-RATE ONE FOR ANY PARTY WISHING A MOST REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT, WITH A COMFORTABLE HOME IN A VERY DELIGHTFUL AND CONVENIENT LOCALITY.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions from the proprietor, William Morgan, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, ON MONDAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock

THAT TRULY SPLENDID STATION, known as "MENGOOLA,"

Situated on the Severn River, in the New England district, bounded on the west by Messrs. Wright and M'Leod, on the south by Mr. Bowman's "Aitken's Flat Station," on the east by the Bank of Australasia and R. R. Mackenzie's well-known station of Clifton, and on the north by William Mackenzie.

This beautiful property is watered by FOUR RIVERS, viz., the Mole, Broadwater, Severn, and Pike's Creek, none of which have ever been known to fail. The pasturage is most excellent and abundant, and the land is of the best description—the crops never failing, and the general yield of wheat being 50 bushels per acre. The whole country is comprised of apple-tree flats and box, with broad-leafed iron bark ridges, and is as well adapted for sheep as cattle.

It is warranted to carry two thousand head to fatten, and is so particularly enclosed by natural boundaries, that the expenditure upon the Station, for labour, is a mere nothing.

THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise the following, all of substantial erection, and in first-rate order, viz.:—
Good dwelling-house of five rooms, well finished, shingled, and boarded
Detached kitchen and offices
Dairy and barn
Garden well stocked with fruit trees
Stock and milking yard
Good horse paddock
Cultivation ditto, 20 acres
Men's huts, &c., &c.;
and there is everything upon the station that can be required, including bullocks and drays, stock horses, furniture, a capital supply of wheat and maize, (the latter being an article of very heavy crop, and enabling the proprietor to feed large quantities of pigs, from which alone an income may be derived), farming implements, stores, &c.

The boiling-down establishments are within 160 miles of the place, Ipswich being 150 miles from the station, the Clarence River township 160 miles, and the Post Town of Armidale 170 miles, all the roads to which are very good.

OF THE CATTLE it is impossible to say too much, as they are a regular mixed herd *with a full proportion of bullocks*, all of the Segenhoe breed, carefully kept up by constant change of blood. The whole are undoubtedly quiet, as there is not a head on the station up to six months old which was not handled as a milker's calf, and a large number of the cows have been constantly dairied. There is not an old cow in the herd.

On the whole, it is seldom that a property upon which so much cost and care have been expended as have on this, is offered for public sale, but from the well-known character of the Stock and Station, the proprietor has had so many applications since his determination to sell became known, that he has resolved upon submitting it to public competition, as all he seeks for it is its market value.

As above stated, the terms will be liberal, and which, with all further particulars, may be learnt on application to the auctioneer. 9779

LAND AT WAVERLY. PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, ON MONDAY, JULY 22, At 11 o'clock,

7 ACRES OF LAND, at Waverly. This beautiful plot of land has a frontage to the Old South Head Road, it is immediately opposite Breakwell's 60 acre purchase, and looks down upon the waters of ROSE BAY. As a building site for a gentleman's residence, this cannot be surpassed. It will be sold to the highest bidder.

Terms—Cash. 912

DARLINGHURST ALLOTMENTS, BEING PART OF THE TUSCULUM ESTATE.

SUBDIVIDED INTO CONVENIENT PLOTS SUITABLE FOR VILLA OR COTTAGE SITES, AND COMMANDING THE MOST CHARMING POSITIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE CITY.

TERMS:—
10 per cent. cash deposit.
15 per cent. bill at 3 months.
25 per cent. bill at 3 years.
25 per cent. bill at 4 years.
25 per cent. bill at 5 years.
The three last payments bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The proprietor of this valuable property, George John Rogers, Esquire, having determined upon disposing of it upon the highly favourable terms above mentioned, has instructed

MORT AND BROWN to submit the same to public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, ON MONDAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock,

IN ALLOTMENTS of convenient size, varying according to their position, and amongst which will be found *most delightful spots for the erection of villas, cottages, and tradesmen's dwellings, as also excellent allotments for business purposes, embracing*

WATERSIDE FRONTAGES, SUITED FOR COAL AND TIMBER WHARVES.

The following embrace the particulars of the various sections, viz.:—

SECTION No. 1.
Lot 1, corner Allotment, 20 feet frontage to Susan-place, and 100 feet to Dowling-street, and bounded in the rear by Woolloomooloo Bay.
Lots 2 to 6 inclusive—20 feet frontage to Susan-place, by depths varying from 60 to 100 feet, and bounded in the rear by Woolloomooloo Bay.
Lot 7—16½ feet frontage to Susan-place, by an average width of 40 feet and depth of 75 feet.
Lot 8—Corner allotment, 20 feet frontage to Dowling-street, and 120 to Susan-place.
Lots 9 and 10—20 feet frontages to Dowling-street, by a depth of 120 feet.

SECTION No. 2.
Lots 1 to 16 inclusive, have each a frontage to Dowling-street of 20 feet, and extending in depth 116 feet 10 inches to Duke-street, to which each lot has also a frontage of 20 feet.
Lot 17 has a frontage to Dowling-street of 30 feet, ditto ditto.

SECTION No. 3.
Lot 1 has a frontage to Duke-street of 30 feet, and extends in depth 116 feet 10 inches to Brougham-street, to which it has also a frontage of 30 feet.
Lots 2 to 10 inclusive, have frontages of 20 feet each to the above street, by similar depths.
Lot 11 has a frontage of 25 feet to the above street, by a similar depth.

SECTION No. 4.
Lots 1 to 6 have frontages to Victoria-street of 20 feet each, extending in depth 175 feet to Brougham-street, to which street they have also similar frontages.
Lot 7 has a frontage of 35 feet to Victoria-street, by a similar depth and frontage to Brougham-street, and is also bounded on the north side by a lane 10 feet in width.
Lots 8 to 9 inclusive, have frontages of 31 feet 3 inches each, with the same advantages as lots 1 to 6.

SECTION No. 5.
Lot 1 has a frontage to M'Leay-street of 30 feet, by a depth of 106 feet, and bounded on the north side by Mr. Long's property.
Lot 2, corner allotment, 30 feet 6 inches frontage to M'Leay-street and 106 feet to Albert-street.
Lots 3 and 4 have frontages to Albert-street by a depth of 80 feet, and bounded in the rear by Mr. Long's property.
Lots 5 to 12 have frontages to Albert-street of 30 feet each, by an average depth of 60 feet.
Lot 13, frontage to Albert-street of 30 feet and to a reserved lane 65 feet.
Lot 14, corner allotment, 25 feet to Victoria-street and 164 to Albert-street, and bounded in the rear by a lane 10 feet in width.
Lots 15 and 16, frontages of 25 feet each to Victoria-street, by depths of 164 feet, and bounded in the rear by a lane 10 feet wide.
Lots 17 to 19 inclusive, frontages of 25½ feet to Victoria-street by depths from 164 to 173 feet.
Lot 20, frontage of 25½ feet ditto, by a depth of 183 feet.
Lots 21 to 23 inclusive, have frontages of 24 feet each to Victoria-street, by depths varying from 192 to 200 feet, and bounded in the rear by Mr. Long's property.
Lot 24, frontage of 25 feet to Victoria-street by a depth of 200 feet, and bounded on the north side by Dr. Nicholson's property, and in the rear by Mr. Long's.

In the above varied divisions of this valuable city property will be found a portion to suit every class of purchasers, from the mechanic seeking his cottage allotment, to the gentleman wishing the more eligible plot adapted for the erection of his dwelling; whilst those who may be desirous of embracing a business locality with a residence attached can also supply themselves.

The importance of the water-frontages cannot be disputed, for no one who has ever taken the trouble to think upon the matter can doubt but that the wharf which is building at the end of Dowling-street, is the forerunning of many others; for it is quite clear that the whole of the timber and coal trade will be gradually brought to the point where the centre of the trade lies, and thus effect a saving of the heavy cartage now paid for coming up the steep ascents from Cockle Bay, as well as the trouble of working the small craft so much further up the harbour than would be required if they discharged their cargoes at the WHARVES OF WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

For Plan, and all particulars, apply at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Lithographic plans can be obtained upon application at the Rooms. 11135

CHOICE SHERRY WINES, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE. BUCELLAS, MADEIRA, PORT.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, At 11 o'clock,

THE following parcels of WINES, in wood and London bottled Viz.:—

HUFFENDEN'S SHERRIES, ex Brightman.
THS 8 Hhds. fine pale sherry
C
HP 18 Cases, each 3 dozen, golden ditto
G
HP 9 Ditto, each 3 dozen, brown ditto
B
S 11 Ditto, each 3 dozen, pale ditto
S
S 11 Ditto, each 3 dozen, brown ditto
B
S 15 Ditto, each 3 dozen, Golden ditto
G

Also,
BP in diamond 12 Hhds. 1 Quarter } Golden ditto
V in diamond 11 Hhds. *very choice old brown Sherry — five years in the colony*
B in diamond 8 Hhds. golden sherry
And,
3 Hhds. pale sherry
5 Quarters Stoddart's choice old Madeira
4 Ditto rich old port.

Terms at sale.

NO RESERVE. 914

THE MICHELAGO ESTATE

SITUATE ABOUT SIXTY MILES FROM GOULBURN, Together with THE LICENSED INN, AND A RUN FOR ABOUT 8000 SHEEP.

By order of the Official Assignee in the Estate of Mr. Michel, and with the latter's consent.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, ON MONDAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock, AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

ALL that highly valuable Landed Property, so well known in the southern district as the MICHELAGO ESTATE, consisting of 1300 acres of excellent land, having attached to it, under the pre-emptive right, one of the best runs in that locality, fully equal to the support of 7000 to 8000 sheep. Upon the property is A LICENSED INN; and as the main road to Maneroo (near Queanbeyan) passes through it, a most profitable traffic is at all times ensured. This fine property is bounded on the south by Michelago Creek, which has never been known to fail, and to the south-west by the splendid river Murrumbidgee. The pre-emptive right includes what is known as Dr. Harnett's Old Station, Mr. Cosgrove's sheep run, and the Burra Creek, to the ground known as "Little Dan's" Flat. It also includes the village reserve of Michelago, and sole right of commonage.

£120 RENTAL HAS BEEN OFFERED FOR THIS PROPERTY PER ANNUM.

☞ All particulars, together with terms may be ascertained from the Official Assignee, from Mr. Michel, or from the Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SHEEP PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETOR, CHARLES BURY, ESQ., OF CALCUTTA, WHOSE INSTRUCTIONS ARE POSITIVE, TO SELL WITHOUT RESERVE.

BELAR, PARUNDINAN, TENANDRA, WOLLA WOLLA. TOGETHER WITH TEN THOUSAND SHEEP AND SIX HUNDRED CATTLE, IN ONE LOT.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, ON MONDAY, JULY 15, At 11 o'clock,

The above-named gentleman's magnificent SHEEP PROPERTIES, of which the following is a brief description:—
2659 Ewes, maiden and upwards, all of which are in lamb
1035 Ewes, aged, now fattening
2705 Hoggets, mixed sexes
1676 Lambs, mixed sexes
960 Two-year old Wethers
802 Three-year old ditto
226 Rams

10,063 as per return of 30th April;
ALL OF WHICH ARE WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED.

Together with the sheep will be sold THE PRINCELY STATIONS of Belar, Parundinan, Tenandra, and Wolla Wolla, situate on the Castlereagh River, in the district of Bligh: the last three being divided from Belar by the Warrambungle Ranges,—the whole covering an estimated area of 158,008 acres, and capable of maintaining, at a small additional outlay, at least 25,000 TO 30,000 SHEEP.

The Belar run is well known for its never-failing supply of water, which, in the driest seasons has scarcely diminished in quantity. It is a first-rate breeding station, and with the Myall Plains runs is of immense value for the fattening of sheep and cattle. The Tenandra run *alone* has fattened as many as 5000 sheep in one year, and the pasture of the others is equally rich.

THE IMPROVEMENTS upon Belar are very considerable, the intention of the proprietor having been to transfer his horse breeding establishment to that station; in pursuance of which a large outlay in fencing and building has taken place. Four boxes in course of erection, and nearly completed, are worthy of notice, as they are very spacious, being 72 feet long by 14 feet deep; and at a trifling additional outlay might be converted into A FIRST-RATE DWELLING.

There are two paddocks, each containing 70 to 80 acres, newly erected, and some 7000 posts and rails laid down for further work. There are also six shepherd's huts, with sheepyards (four of which are very spacious, and do not require cleaning); also, first-rate stockyard and a blacksmith's shop. Other stations may be made, to support at least twenty flocks of sheep—all having a permanent supply of water and abundance of grass.

Wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, and vegetables thrive well at the head station, where there is a large quantity of excellent land for cultivation.

NEITHER CATARRH NOR SCAB WERE EVER KNOWN UPON THESE RUNS!

There is a weekly communication with the Post-Office—the distance from Coolah being 50 miles, from Mudgee 109 miles, and from Dubbo 109 miles.

There are also depasturing at "Belar" the following cattle, as per return of December 31st last, which, together with stock horses, stores, drays, implements, &c., may be taken at a valuation by the purchaser:—
77 Cows
159 Heifers
147 Bullocks
2 Bulls
143 Steers
105 Male and female Calves

633 Head.

☞ Such a property as the one above described requires no comment. It is impossible to speak too highly of it, and it is certain that with the brilliant prospect which all our colonial interests hold out, the one that is all paramount—the source of all our wealth—will not be lost sight of on the day of sale by those who have money to invest or money to make!

The auctioneers will be glad to arrange terms with intending purchasers. 9919

THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, AT THE JUNCTION OF PARRAMATTA-STREET WITH THE BOTANY ROAD, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THAT BUSY PORTION OF THE CITY, BETWIXT THE BREWERY OF MESSRS. R. AND E. TOOTH AND THE RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MORT AND BROWN

HAVE received instructions from the proprietor of this most valuable block of Building Land to submit the same for public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, JULY 29, At 11 o'clock,

Subdivided into most eligible allotments, adapted to all classes of purchasers; but more particularly laid out with a view of meeting the wants of mechanics, shopkeepers, and others, whose requirements will compel them to select their dwellings in the immediate locality of their employment; and as this land now offered is the most conveniently situated of any in the neighbourhood of the terminus, there can be little doubt but that the busy traffic attendant upon the operations of the Railway Company (leaving the present great business of Parramatta-street and the main road to Redfern, Chippendale, and Botany, out of the question) will at once enhance the value of these allotments at least ten-fold.

☞ Full particulars will appear in Tuesday's *Herald*; after which time plans may be obtained at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

TERMS—25 per cent. cash; residue 6 and 12 months, with 6 per cent. interest.

Title unexceptionable. 913

NEGROHEAD, JUST LANDED.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at POLLARD'S STORES, QUEEN'S-PLACE, ON TUESDAY, JULY 16, At 12 o'clock precisely,

70 KEGS VERY SUPERIOR FRESH NEGROHEAD, JUST LANDED.

☞ The above will be sold in lots to suit *all classes of purchasers*, and therefore in the present bare state of the tobacco market, is particularly worthy attention.

Terms at sale. 619

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. PATRICK HAYES, OF PARRAMATTA.

DRAPERY, SLOPS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, ON TUESDAY, JULY 16, At eleven o'clock,

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of the above-named insolvent, Comprising—
Men's and boys' light coats
Ditto silk coats and jackets
Blouses, duck trousers
Coloured drill trousers
Moleskin ditto
Sleeved vests, vests
White jackets, carpet bags
Counterpanes, muffs
Straw hats and caps, cloth caps
Shoes and slippers
Straw and other bonnets
Handkerchiefs, hosiery
Ribbons, cravats, collars
Muslin handkerchiefs, buttons
Hooks and eyes
Prints, ginghams, cotton drawers
And a variety of goods pertaining to a Drapery Establishment

Terms at sale. 766

NOTICE.

WAVERLY.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, FORTY ACRES OF LAND, AT THE MOST COMMANDING AND SALUBRIOUS POSITION NEAR SYDNEY.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, ON MONDAY, JULY 22, At 11 o'clock,

40 ACRES OF LAND, at "Waverly," bounded by the OLD SOUTH ROAD, and by two reserved roads.

From this block of land the views of Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and the surrounding country, as well as of Bondi and the Pacific Ocean, are magnificent in the extreme; and its easy distance from the City by an excellent carriage road, renders it peculiarly favourable as a site for the erection of good residences.

It has been subdivided into TWELVE LOTS, of from 3 to 4 acres each, as per sketch, on view at the Auctioneers'.

Terms, liberal, at sale. 908

HORSE STOCK AND CATTLE, AT BOTANY BAY.

MORT AND BROWN

HAVE received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, ON MONDAY, JULY 22, At 11 o'clock,
150 HORSES AND 100 HEAD CATTLE, } more or less.
Now running in the southern boundary of Botany Bay, from Cape Solander to the Woronora River.

TWO STOCK HORSES will be given in, and the buyer will be allowed the use of the run, paddocks, &c., for nineteen months from this date.

☞ As the above will be sold in one lot, and without any reserve, the opportunity is well worth the attention of horse dealers and others.

Terms at sale. 538

COTTAGE AND LAND ON THE TARMON'S ESTATE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

☞ THIS snug little property is situate at the north end of Brougham and Duke streets, near to Mr. HARNETT'S residence, commanding a beautiful view of the water, the Domain, &c., &c., and in a most healthy situation.

It has a frontage to Duke-street of 25 feet, and the same to Brougham-street, the depth between the two frontages, being about 117 feet.

THE COTTAGE occupies the Duke street frontage, and contains sitting room, bedroom, and kitchen, with well of water. It will let at 8s a week, and there is ample room for extension in the rear. £100 of the purchase money may remain upon mortgage of the property for five years.

The above will be sold by Auction by MORT AND BROWN, At their rooms, George-street, ON MONDAY, JULY 31, At 11 o'clock. 1100

THOSE THOROUGH-BRED ENTIRES GLENDOWER, COMMISSIONER, CAMEL,

Are to be sold by auction, (under instructions from CHARLES BURY, Esq., of Calcutta), BY MORT AND BROWN, IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST NEXT.

☞ These imported thorough-breds possess the best blood in the colony. Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 9920

SALE BY AUCTION, (BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN HILLAS, ESQ.)

BY MR. PHILIP DIGNAM, At his Rooms, Goulburn, ON MONDAY, JULY 29, At 11 o'clock,

THE following valuable CATTLE and STATION, known as the Myrtle Creek Station, on the River Ovens, consisting of about Two Thousand Head of Cattle of all ages, a general breeding herd, among which are a large portion of Bullocks and Steers; together with eight Stock Horses.

The Station is situated at Myrtle Creek, on the River Ovens, about 27 miles above where the Port Phillip Road crosses the Ovens, that river, and within about 170 miles of Melbourne; adjoining the stations of Furlong, Faithfull, Pearce, and W. Walker. The estimated extent of the Myrtle Creek Station is about 34,560 acres, or 54 square miles, having a frontage of nine miles to the Ovens River, by six miles back run. Upon the station there is an eighty-acre grass paddock, enclosed with a good and substantial three-rail fence, with capacious stockyards and milking yard, with a comfortable stockman's house.

Provisions, stores, drays, ploughs, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.

The whole will be sold in one lot—without reserve.

Terms at sale. 28

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